



### Rebranding China's Country Image

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### Abstract

- China global economies and politics have been improved, advanced and integrated significantly since 1980. Yet, there are many countries and citizens are not properly well informed and aware of China actual advancement and competitive advantage. Rather mixed and confused messages have been going on between China economics and China politics (especially, under the name of "Communism" that has been strongly crafted and labelled by the Western countries as a very "negative" term and implication for decades).
- The purpose of this presentation is to discuss and recommend how to "rebrand" China's country image effectively and strategically in the global arena in order to achieve favorable and positive brand awareness, brand association, and brand loyalty to China.
- This study is using the Keller's model of the Brand Resonance Pyramid and upward & downward stretch strategies, country-of-origin effects (COOE) to reposition & rebrand China's country image more favorably and positively.

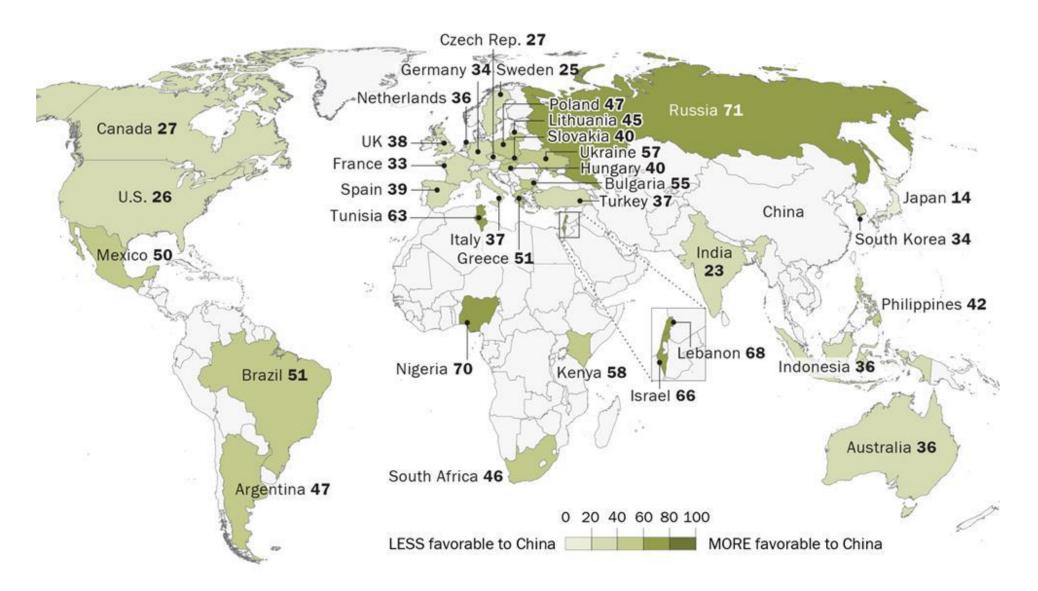
## Generalization of China's Country Image

(source from Pew Research Center, Silver, L., Devlin, K. & Huang, C., Dec. 4, 2019)

- China's economic growth mostly welcomed in **emerging markets**, but neighbors wary of its influence.
- Age is another factor in how people view China. In 19 countries, those ages 18 to 29 are more likely than those ages 50 and older to hold a favorable view of China.

#### Mixed views of China around the globe

% who have a favorable view of China



#### **International opinions of China divided**

% who have a \_\_\_\_ opinion of China

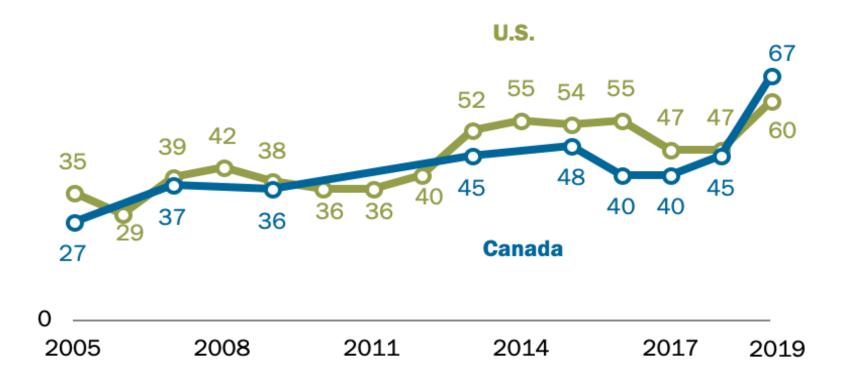
	Unfavorable	Favorable
Canada	67%	27%
U.S.	60	26
Greece	32	51
Spain	53	39
ŮK	55	38
Italy	57	37
Netherlands	58	36
Germany	56	34
France	62	33
Sweden	70	25
MEDIAN	57	37
Bulgaria	20	55
Poland	34	47
Lithuania	33	45
Hungary	37	40
Slovakia	48	40
Czech Rep.	57	27
MEDIAN	36	43
Russia	18	71
Ukraine	14	57
Philippines	54	42
Australia	57	36
Indonesia	36	36
South Korea	63	34
India	46	23
Japan	85	14
MEDIAN	56	35
Israel	25	66
Lebanon	22	68
Tunisia	16	63
Turkey	44	37
Nigeria	17	70
Kenya	25	58
South Africa	35	46
Brazil	_ 27	51
Mexico	22	50
Argentina	24	47
_		
34-COUNTRY	41	40
MEDIAN		
lote: Don't know re	senonses not shown	

Note: Don't know responses not shown. Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8b.

#### Negative views of China up sharply in Canada, U.S.

% who have an <u>unfavorable</u> view of China

100%

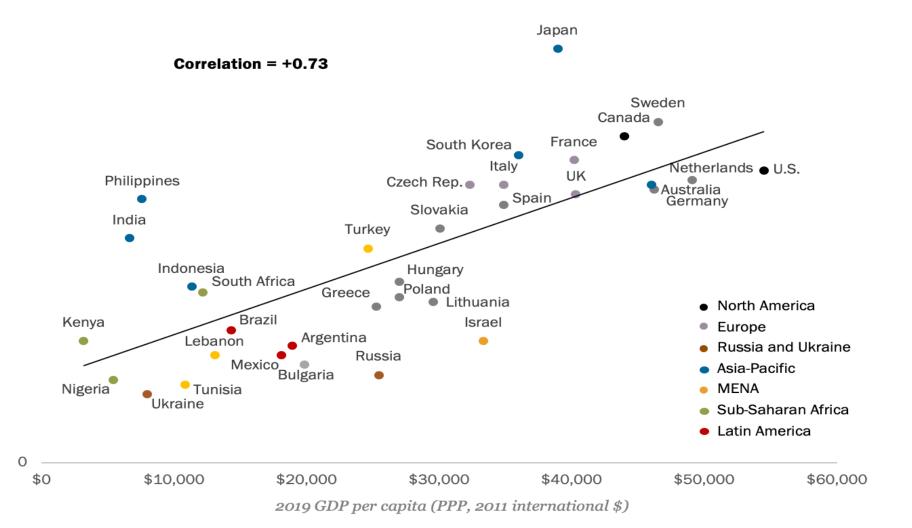


Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8b.

#### Publics in wealthier countries less favorable toward China

% who have an <u>unfavorable</u> view of China

100%



Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8b. GDP data from the International Monetary Fund accessed October 2019.

## The Impacts of Exports from China

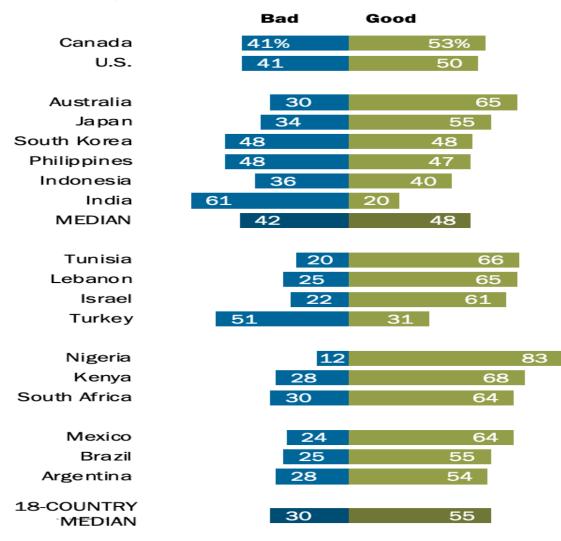
- Countries that receive <u>more exports from China</u> tend to have <u>more</u> <u>negative views</u> of China, this measure is also strongly associated with GDP per capita.
- The U.S. and Japan receive the most exports from China among the countries surveyed, and they also have much more negative views of China overall.
- Meanwhile, Lebanon, Tunisia and Bulgaria receive relatively few Chinese exports, majorities in these countries view China in a positive light.

#### Indonesia, for example, has received more than \$47 billion for capital investment and construction projects from China since 2005, but attitudes toward China in the country are split evenly, with 36% favorable and 36% unfavorable.

• On the other hand, China has sent Nigeria \$44 billion in the same time, and 70% of Nigerians view China favorably.

#### Many see a strengthening Chinese economy as a boon

% who say China's growing economy is a \_\_\_\_ thing for their country



Note: Don't know responses not shown. Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q41.

#### Many see growing benefits to China's economy over past five years

% who say China's growing economy is a good thing for their country

	2014	2017	2019	'14-'19 change
	%	%	%	-
Mexico	38		64	<b>26</b>
South Africa	41		64	▲ 23
Philippines	30	48	47	<b>1</b> 7
Brazil	39		55	<b>16</b>
Nigeria	68		83	<b>1</b> 5
Argentina	41		54	<b>1</b> 3
Japan	47	53	55	▲8
Turkey	24		31	▲ 7
Lebanon	64	-	65	+1
U.S.	49		50	+1
Tunisia	66		66	0
Israel	62		61	-1
India	23	20	20	-3
South Korea	57	45	48	▼9
Kenya	80		68	▼12
Indonesia	55	49	40	<b>1</b> 5
Australia		70	65	
Canada			53	

Note: Statistically significant differences shown in **bold**. Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q41.

### Brand Resonance Pyramid Model



## Two-Way-Stretch Strategy

• The combination of :

 Upward-stretch strategy and Downward-stretch strategy



### Recommendations

- 1. Enhance further the international relationship with the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) participating countries
- 2. Promote Traditional Chinese culture (e.g., Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism, Islam, etc.) in overseas
- 3. Expand International events and exchanges outside China
- 4. Increase International exchanged students, teachers, and scholars to China
- 5. Utilize the international opinion leaders/ celebrities to use social media to communicate with younger generation
- 6. Adopt the concept of "GLOCAL" mentality and attitude

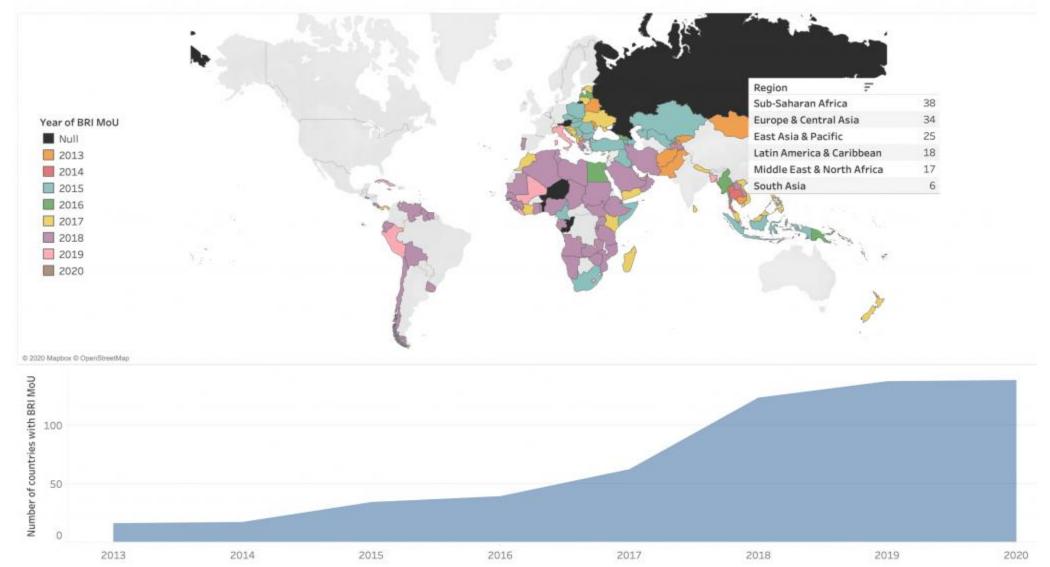
# 1. Enhance further the international relationship with the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) participating countries

- As of March 2020, there are 138 countries have joint the BRI by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with China.
- They are spread across all continents:
  - 38 BRI countries in Sub-Saharan Africa
  - 34 BRI countries in Europe & Central Asia (including 18 countries of EU)
  - 25 BRI countries in East Asia & Pacific
  - 17 BRI countries in Middle East & North Africa
  - 18 BRI countries in Latin America & Caribbean
  - 6 BRI countries in South East Asia
    - Source: Green BRI Center

## Map of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) by year: As of March 2020, 131 to 138 countries had joined the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) by signing an MoU.

Source: Green BRI Center

Countries of the Belt and Road Initiative



2. Promote Traditional Chinese Culture (e.g., Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism, Islam, etc.) in Overseas

- Chinese culture and civilization
- Confucianism : harmony, filial piety, good virtue
- Taoism : yin yang  $\rightarrow$  balance, change ("I-Ching")
- Buddhism : peace, karma, goodness
- Islam : peace, "Admiral Zheng He"
  - the Islamic Hadith mentioned, "Seek knowledge even if you have to go as far as China, for seeking knowledge is a duty on every Muslim," Shaykh al-Albaani said in Da'eef al-Jaami':s
  - Islam in Xin Jiang





## 3. Expand International events and exchanges outside China

- Develop and promote Chinese culture thru events and festivals with host countries through experiential activities or contests. For example,
  - cooking, singing, sports, arts, music, drawing/painting, crafting, calligraphy, tai chi, tea ceremony, Traditional Chinese Medicine, Chinese Mandarin courses, Chinese knots, etc.

## 4. Increase International exchanged students, teachers, and scholars to China

- There are getting more non-Chinese students, teachers, and scholars visiting China for further learning and exploration
  - Eventually, they will become the "bridge and ambassador" between their countries and China directly and indirectly

## 5. Utilize the international opinion leaders/ celebrities to use <u>social media</u> to communicate with younger generation

- Those active and proactive local opinion leaders/celebrities have much broader networks and greater impacts on their opinions to the locals to improve local people's impression and views in China.
- They are also more delighted to have <u>more followers</u> in their social media exposure for higher attention, revenues, influences, etc.

## 6. Adopt the concept of "GLOCAL" mentality and attitude

• GLOCAL = "Think Globally, Act Locally"

Think globally Act locally

### References

- Green BRI Center (March 2020).
- Keller, K. L. (2013). Strategic Brand Management: Building, Measuring, and Managing Brand Equity. Boston, USA, Pearson.
- Silver, L., Devlin, K. and Huang, C. (2019). China's Economic Growth Mostly Welcomed in Emerging Markets, but Neighbors Wary of Its Influence: U.S. still seen as world's leading economic power. *Pew Research Center.*



