RISE OF DIGITAL CHINA pdf

1: Understanding China's Millennials: The Rise Of Digital Native Consumption

Feb 21, Â· Xiao Qiang is an adjunct professor at the School of Information, University of California at Berkeley. He is also the founder and chief editor of China Digital Times.

Five of the 10 largest public internet companies in the world â€" Tencent Holdings Ltd. They know well the winner-takes-all stakes in digital business, and they have successfully dominated international markets in the past â€" after rolling out their digital products, platforms, and business models in other countries, without significant resistance. But in China, they have struggled: In , eBay Inc. In , Microsoft Corp. In , Uber Technologies Inc. In , Airbnb Inc. As of today, it lags far behind its Chinese peers. In , Airbnb had , rooms for rent; market leader Tujia. Why have so many powerful Western players hit a wall in China? Protectionism is a convenient excuse, but we believe that it is an exaggerated one. Worse, it oversimplifies and obscures some important competitive realities in China that many Western players have missed. These factors arise from the very different starting point at which China entered the digital era. In many of the industries most affected by digital technologies, offline offerings were limited, physical infrastructure was lacking, and other essential market components, such as payment systems, were missing. Thus, in China, digital technologies offered a solution to fundamental bottlenecks in consumption, rather than a disruptive alternative to existing solutions. Furthermore, the winning game plan for dominating digital markets turned out to have some unique characteristics with regards to localization, speed, online and offline integration, and local ecosystem development. It is important for Western players to recognize and understand these characteristics. They are not only key to winning in China but also in other countries that share a similar profile, such as India and Indonesia. Research Updates from Get semi-monthly updates on how global companies are managing in a changing world. Sign up Please enter a valid email address Thank you for signing up Privacy Policy A Different Starting Point In the West, the internet era offered a new channel to industries that already rested on solid foundations. But when China entered the internet era, the maturity levels in many of its industries were quite low, with many underserved needs and lots of pent-up demand. The internet was the main solution to these bottlenecks. The extremely rapid growth of e-commerce in China is explained by this very different starting point. In , for instance, the retail floor space per 1, people in China was only 18 square meters, far less than the 1, square meters in the U. It provided the convenience, selection, and price transparency of modern retail, without the accompanying floor space. Payment systems provide another illustration of the dramatic difference in starting points between China and the West. Because China lacked strong credit-rating systems, the penetration of credit cards was very low, just cards per 1, people versus 1, cards per 1, people in the U. And there were not enough point of sale POS terminals in stores: China had eight times fewer POS terminals per capita than the U. This need helps explain the success of Chinese mobile payment player Alipay. Alipay sidestepped the need for POS terminals to carry out in-store purchases by providing consumers with a mobile app they can use to scan QR codes of the things they buy. The company also built up Sesame Credit as a credit rating system for online and mobile consumers. A market that doubles in size every two and a half years also evolves very rapidly. Driven by the same factors, the Chinese digital market has given rise to an entrepreneurial milieu that makes Silicon Valley seem stodgy by comparison. The former two elements â€" localization and speed â€" may be familiar challenges for companies that have struggled to gain footholds in markets overseas. The latter two â€" integration and ecosystem development â€" are likely to be less familiar. Localization Companies seeking market share in China need to develop online solutions that meet the unique pattern of local demand and needs. Chinese internet companies are adept at introducing such innovations. In response, eBay Inc. To win digital battles in China, global companies need to be prepared to empower local teams to innovate, engage in local research and development, and adjust their global operating models which are typically designed for more developed environments. For example, in addition to its mobile payment platform, Alipay has launched a range of innovative applications in more than 10 vertical industries, ranging from online outpatient services to car insurance services. The entry barriers to developing such applications are relatively low, and players compete on speed. This means that fast decision-making is critical for global

online companies with aspirations in the Chinese market. They should not see scale as the only or even the primary basis of competitive advantage; speed of evolution and share of innovation are equally critical. Online and Offline Integration Internet companies in China often need to selectively engage in offline operations to eliminate friction in underdeveloped markets. With a personal credit scoring system still under construction, many homeowners in China are unwilling to accommodate strangers. Further, because of the different levels of income and the imbalanced economic development in various Chinese cities and regions, individual homeowners often cannot compete with hotels and express inns in terms of accommodation quality. In contrast, Tujia, the market leader of room and home-sharing services in China, developed many offline services to manage the user experience. For example, Tujia contracts with real estate developers to obtain houses and then acts as a custodian and rents the houses out. It also provides professional cleaning services for busy homeowners, offers door lock installation, and furnishes insurance for both homeowners and renters. In , Tujia had 5, customer service employees on the ground in China while Airbnb had only The strong payment and social network ecosystems of Tencent and Alibaba, for example, have helped drive the success of Didi. Companies from outside of China must be willing to work with local partners to avoid being effectively locked out of markets. Airbnb has given its China team autonomy to manage the business and is increasing the size of its local workforce. China is its only non-U. Learning to win in China will make global digital companies, like Airbnb, better competitors not only in China but also in other markets that have similar starting points. In addition to homegrown competitors, they will be more and more likely to face Chinese competitors in such markets. They are used to filling market voids by growing rapidly in immature economic sectors. They invest in infrastructure and are willing to build ecosystems with local players. As a result, Chinese players will likely adopt collaborative overseas expansion models â€" making strategic investments and using alliances to adapt quickly to local market conditions.

2: Understanding China's millennials: the rise of digital native consumption

Joseph Brookes. Joseph Brookes is a writer and content producer for Whichcom and the Which Digital Intelligence Unit. He has covered the impact of digital transformation on Australian businesses with a particular focus on the media, financial services and governments sectors.

According to Freedom House, global internet freedom has been in decline for eight consecutive years, and China itself has by some margin the worst internet freedom score of all the countries assessed. Of the 64 other countries surveyed, Freedom House found sales of Chinese telecom infrastructure to 38; of AI surveillance tools to 18; and provision of new media or information management training to officials and others from The latter, the report suggests, appears to have influenced subsequent legislation or regulation in Vietnam, Uganda, and Tanzania. China was once again the worst abuser of internet freedom in , and over the past year, its government hosted media officials from dozens of countries for two- and three-week seminars on its sprawling system of censorship and surveillance. Moreover, its companies have supplied telecommunications hardware, advanced facial-recognition technology, and data-analytics tools to a variety of governments with poor human rights records, which could benefit Chinese intelligence services as well as repressive local authorities. Digital authoritarianism is being promoted as a way for governments to control their citizens through technology, inverting the concept of the internet as an engine of human liberation. Some of these firms are private enterprises and may have their own reasons for making such investments, but all are also beholden to the government and its strategic goals. A company called H3C has already won contracts to build the telecommunications network for airports in Nigeria and the port of Gwadar in Pakistan. Chinese firms have also provided high-tech tools of surveillance to governments that lack respect for human rights. Other broader trends familiar from China include controls on VPNs and other forms of encryption, and the proliferation of real-name registration requirements , such as those announced this week by Tencent for all its games. Not surprisingly, several recommendations have either explicit or implicit bearing on China. Policymakers are advised, for example, to use import and export controls and other economic penalties against companies providing technical infrastructure for oppressive surveillance programs, with Xinjiang cited as a key case. Sanctions under the U. GOFA, which would impose penalties on countries that restrict internet freedom, was introduced in every U. Congress from to but never passed. It would direct the Secretary of State to designate internet-restricting countries; prohibit the export to those countries of any items that could be used to carry out censorship, surveillance, or internet freedom restrictions; and require internet service companies operating in internet-restricting countries to disclose as part of their annual reporting what they are doing to protect human rights and freedom of information. Other countries should consider adopting legislation with similar provisions. Governments should impose sanctions on companies that knowingly provide technology designed for repressive crackdowns in places such as Xinjiang. Legislators in the United States should reintroduce and pass the Global Online Freedom Act, which would direct the secretary of state to designate Internet-freedom-restricting countries and prohibit the export to those countries of any items that could be used to carry out censorship or repressive surveillance. The law would also require tech companies operating in repressive environments to release annual reports on what they are doing to protect human rights and freedom of information. But the best way for democracies to stem the rise of digital authoritarianism is to prove that there is a better model for managing the Internet. We will have to tackle social media manipulation and misuse of data in a manner that respects human rights, while also preserving an Internet that is global, free and secure. Tech companies should dramatically scale up their work with civil-society experts to maximize their own transparency and ensure that their platforms are not being misused to spread disinformation. As the elections in the United States showed, more-responsible management of social media and stronger privacy rights are needed to prevent malicious actors from exploiting open societies to undermine democracy. Beijing is working hard to propagate its system around the world. If democracies fail to advance their own principles and interests with equal determination, digital authoritarianism threatens to become the new reality for all of us. Like we have said many times, cyber security is a global issue. Cyberspace is a complicated virtual world

where the interests of all parties are intertwined. Its maintenance calls for the constructive efforts from the international community, including from governments, relevant industries, think tanks and media. This organization you mentioned has long been making false remarks on China-related issues. Its accusations are purely fictional, unprofessional and irresponsible. They are obviously out of ulterior motives. In the past, the ITU has been a key body for China and other leading internet censors, particularly Russia, to push for changes to international regulations to legalize or enable their controls. November 5, , 2:

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3: Understanding China's millennials: the rise of digital native consumption

Today, China is the world's 3rd largest economy, and will be the world's largest economy (even surpassing the US) in about 10 years. Having a fundamental understanding of this country at this early stage is essential to everyone.

Chinese World Cup snacks: She joked on Sunday about the smog in her home town and praised the freedoms she had enjoyed in the US. Her comments, however, triggered a huge backlash in China as internet users accused her of distorting the truth and belittling her home country. Days earlier, Chinese actress Xu Dabao turned heads on the red carpet at the Cannes Film Festival in a bright red dress featuring the five stars of the national flag. The dress prompted accusations that she had desecrated the flag. Who are the Little Pink and where are they from? Contrary to perceptions that most online patriots are angry young men, the Little Pink are mainly female. Some 83 per cent of these keyboard warriors identify as female, according to a Weibo analytics tool developed by Peking University. Research published by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences says the Little Pink are predominantly young women aged between 18 and These young women reside both in China and abroad, with more than half of them living in smaller third- or fourth-tier cities on the mainland. Their social media accounts show their interests also include travel, music, celebrities and funny news. When did they emerge and why are they called the Little Pink? The term originated on the popular female-led literature website, Jinjiang Literary City, where users share original writing. Discussions expanded from writing and literature to politics and current affairs in about after there were riots in Lhasa and Urumqi before and after Beijing hosted the summer Olympics. They were called the Jinjiang Girl Group Concerned for the Country, or the Little Pink, a reference to the main colour on the front page of the website. The use of the term spread as social media expanded in China. How did the Little Pink rise to prominence? The name became widely attached to young nationalists in China through a series of mass campaigns on overseas social media such as Facebook, Instagram and Twitter, which are all officially blocked on the mainland. Days later, they flooded the Facebook page of the newly-elected Taiwanese President Tsai Ing-wen, who heads the independence-leaning Democratic Progressive Party. Some Taiwanese media outlets were also targeted. What issues have offended the Little Pink? Dozens of people gathered at an outlet of KFC fast food restaurant in Hebei last July to protest against the United States allegedly stoking up tensions with China overs its claims to the South China Sea. The Little Pink supported the protesters. His social media account was mobbed, demanding an apology. The Communist Youth League of China has also lauded their actions. China is embracing the new generation, who stride with confidence and act freely and without restraints. They have made an impression with sunshine and confidence. Although the Little Pink are generally known to be voluntary young internet users who genuinely believe they have the duty to defend China against outside criticism, there have been suspicions raised that they might be organised by state authorities. However, there has been no evidence so far to suggest they are being directed by any government agency. Their online behaviour, though, has been publicly applauded by the authorities, including the Communist Youth League. This article appeared in the South China Morning Post print edition as:

4: Report Warns of â€œChina Modelâ€• of Net Control â€" China Digital Times (CDT)

But the best way for democracies to stem the rise of digital authoritarianism is to prove that there is a better model for managing the internet. This entails tackling social media manipulation and misuse of data in a manner that respects human rights, while preserving an internet that is global, free, and secure.

As computerized locals, who were pregnant after and after , they have grown up with the web and prepare remarkable shopping on the web. They are 10 and 17 years old. The basic group of those youths to make bundles for school must be more than the opening of potential business to take retailers to the young Chinese account. Here are some features. There are more than 1 billion cell phones in China, and 8. The total population of 7. This way, while spending on mobile, their opportunity is not more than three hours a month, because homework is still a big part of their opportunity. In addition, it is important that applications for K guidelines through year review by Kindergarten, the last year of secondary school , gaming, and camera applications are the main mainstream among teenagers. Are there Most portable energy is determined to inform applications for more than , hourly Chinese youths receive a We look for applications that help with select the wizards of their school, for example, EWT Young people need a portable person for personal communication. The information shows that almost times every day opens these applications on Friday, with which approximately minutes are used for each day. The best three long-range mutual communication applications all have more than half infection rates, with which the WeChat diagrams end up with It is imperative that apps for encouraging famous people are things that are after young Chinese. Symbol interfere with an event account that gives news, recording and live supply of icons exercises, its TGI target group index youth has overcome where there are over routines. It is getting your attention to the custom and distributed substance. Apart from more than , after 95 there is another gathering that can get the total amount of revenue. It suggests that young colleagues, who are around 18 and 22 years of age, will turn into remarkable use control in five to 10 years when they enter activity promotion. In contact with the previous age, more than 95 years of prosperity was brought in. From to , when post was posted, the percentage of optional cash flows in the country is more than 5, RMB, which has more than 80 messages and twice the rate of the economy than twice.

5: Understanding China's millennials: the rise of digital native consumption · TechNode

Global streaming giant Netflix has boarded Mandarin-language series "Rise of Phoenixes," from China's Croton Media. It will be available on the platform outside China from Sept.

With a fortune of billion yuan about The business leader, also known as Pony Ma, has jumped 23 places to be ranked 15th globally, according to the Hurun Global Rich List released on Wednesday. Its percent growth substantially outpaced the overall economy, which grew 6. A leading global force. In terms of mobile payments, China has a transaction value 11 times that of the United States , according to the report. On platforms offered by the internet giants, you can do almost everything with just a click on your smartphone -- ordering groceries, transferring money, watching movies, booking holidays, and even managing your stock market portfolios. Every day, life gets easier, faster and, very often, cheaper. Sun from Beijing is a busy woman, but house-proud and concerned about stubborn kitchen stains and ice buildup in her freezer. Now she has an app on her phone that brings professional cleaners to her door to solve her problems in no time at all. The mobile internet is breeding new professions and new industries with tailored services only a few taps away. The digital lifestyle is the real new normal: Over million people are ordering meals online, creating a market of online food ordering worth In , China had million internet users, more than the European Union and the United States combined. And nearly one in five internet users in China relies on mobile only, compared with just 5 percent in the United States, according to the report. The success of the internet giants has also been built on a solid foundation laid by the firms themselves and the government. The functionality offered by their "super apps" has increased about seven times since Supportive policies have also played a pivotal role. The government has rolled out an array of policies such as "Made in China " and "Internet Plus" strategies to spur the integration of Internet technologies and manufacturing, as well as other traditional sectors. Now it is easier than ever to set up a business, not just in terms of administrative procedures and government approvals, but also through a plethora of novel financing vehicles for start-ups. Apple is desperate for a bigger piece of the mobile payment market dominated by WeChat and Alipay. In July last year, Apple Pay launched its biggest marketing campaign since entering China, offering perks including discounts of up to 50 percent on purchases for a week. Total online retail sales reached 7. The number of cross-border shoppers using the site has risen fold in just two years. China has one of the most active digital-investment and start-up ecosystems in the world, said the McKinsey report. China is in the top three in the world for venture-capital investment in key types of digital technology, including virtual reality, autonomous vehicles, 3-D printing, robotics, drones and AI, it said.

6: Digital Revolution - Wikipedia

AtlasTrend Co-Founder, Kevin Hua, talks to Which about what is driving the digital boom in china and where it's heading.

Digital communication became economical for widespread adoption after the invention of the personal computer. Claude Shannon , a Bell Labs mathematician, is credited for having laid out the foundations of digitalization in his pioneering article, A Mathematical Theory of Communication. By doing this, it became possible to make copies that were identical to the original. In digital communications, for example, repeating hardware was able to amplify the digital signal and pass it on with no loss of information in the signal. Of equal importance to the revolution was the ability to easily move the digital information between media, and to access or distribute it remotely. The turning point of the revolution was the change from analogue to digitally recorded music. In the s and s, the military, governments and other organizations had computer systems. A key step toward mass commercialization was the advent of the planar process in by Jean Hoerni , an employee of Fairchild Semiconductor. This enabled integrated circuits to be mass produced using the techniques of photolithography. From to , Intel developed the Intel , an early microprocessor that laid the foundations for the microcomputer revolution that began in the s. The ARPANET in particular led to the development of protocols for internetworking , in which multiple separate networks could be joined together into a network of networks. The Whole Earth movement of the s advocated the use of new technology. As digital technology proliferated, and the switch from analog to digital record keeping became the new standard in business, a relatively new job description was popularized, the data entry clerk. Automated teller machines , industrial robots , CGI in film and television, electronic music , bulletin board systems , and video games all fueled what became the zeitgeist of the s. Millions of people purchased home computers, making household names of early personal computer manufacturers such as Apple, Commodore, and Tandy. To this day the Commodore 64 is often cited as the best selling computer of all time, having sold 17 million units by some accounts [20] between and In , the U. Census Bureau began collecting data on computer and Internet use in the United States; their first survey showed that 8. Motorola created the first mobile phone, Motorola DynaTac , in However, this device used analog communication - digital cell phones were not sold commercially until when the 2G network started to be opened in Finland to accommodate the unexpected demand for cell phones that was becoming apparent in the late s. Digital ink was also invented in the late s. The World Wide Web became publicly accessible in , which had been available only to government and universities. The Internet expanded quickly, and by , it was part of mass culture and many businesses listed websites in their ads. By almost every country had a connection, and nearly half of Americans and people in several other countries used the Internet on a regular basis. However throughout the s, "getting online" entailed complicated configuration, and dial-up was the only connection type affordable by individual users; the present day mass Internet culture was not possible. They also became much more advanced than phones of the s, most of which only took calls or at most allowed for the playing of simple games. Text messaging existed in the s but was not widely used until the early s, when it became a cultural phenomenon. The digital revolution became truly global in this time as well - after revolutionizing society in the developed world in the s, the digital revolution spread to the masses in the developing world in the s. In late the population of the Internet reached 1 billion, [28] and 3 billion people worldwide used cell phones by the end of the decade. HDTV became the standard television broadcasting format in many countries by the end of the decade. Cloud computing had entered the mainstream by the early s. By , tablet computers and smartphones were expected to exceed personal computers in Internet usage. The decade indicated is the period when digital became dominant form.

7: Five Factors That Will Drive Dramatic Rise of China's FinTech in and Beyond

China has over 1 billion mobile devices, and the posts generation has % of them, meaning there are about 85 million devices being used by these tweens and teenagers. The age group accounted for % of the entire mobile population in

March and gradually increased to % by June

8: The rise of the Little Pink: China's angry young digital warriors | South China Morning Post

The intensifying contest for the internet economy raises the prospect of US and Chinese tech titans carving the world into digital spheres of influence.

9: Video: The Rise Of Digital China - Which

The Stanford Program on Regions of Innovation and Entrepreneurship (SPRIE) is dedicated to the understanding and practice of the nexus of innovation and.

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Mountain Home Air Force Base (ID) The Kids Guide to Pet Jokes, Rhymes Riddles The search for Thomas Atkins. A man of permanent contradictions Studies in Semitic Philology (Studies in Semitic Languages and Linguistics , No 6) McKETTRICKS PRIDE (McKETTRICKS MENS SERIES, 2) Indexers and indexes in fact fiction Gladwin, T. Culture and logical process. Getting started in technical analysis schwager Learning to use microcomputer applications. Sixty-five years in the life of a teacher, 1841-1906. All about Pittsburgh and Allegheny Foreword Ruth Carter Johnson A Catalog of Useful Algorithms Gothic cathedrals and sacred geometry. Web Document Analysis Dont blame me, the voices in my head made me do it Teachings of a Buddhist Monk The secret fort written by Brian Conway Meat, fish, and poultry cook book. The future of GI resistance Hermeneutics : Indian methods Games from around the world Ecofictions roots and historical development ZZ Packer Chris Abani Emily Raboteau Tiphanie Yanique Amina Gautier Apologia peregrinatiej do Kraiow Wschodnych A deathly hallow spread in blood Pt. 1. Sarcorhamphus to Accipiter Million dollar christmas proposal Susquehanna Squire Mathematical reasoning through verbal analysis, book-2 Biohydrogen production from waste materials Al quran bangla translation book Crossroads in psychiatry Bowen Kerrihards Aubrey/Maturin quiz book Angle of Repose Part 2 of 2 Kim (Oxford Worlds Classics) Claims of literature Kagans superfecta and other stories Real number worksheet 4 kids