

Building and
Promoting Brands
in China:
Understand
Chinese
Customers First

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## **Which City in China?**

'眼前这条舒畅伸展的大道,便是人们惊呼的'上班 大道'了.....因为市政府机关刚搬迁不久,商业的 经营份属空白,几乎是机关人员的来回跑道。现 在是早上8点多钟,赶班点的汽车们轰轰烈烈 我乘坐的这辆沃尔沃轿车身前身后是-流。"奔驰、保时捷、宾利、法拉利们跑得气咻 咻,一个个志在超越;后边的宝马、福特野马、 兰博基尼、凯迪拉克们你追我赶, 使着绝不过 居后的情绪;就是那享有豪族尊位的劳斯莱斯 何斯顿马丁也是那种飞翔的姿影,正在望风绝尘 、不可一世地冲来.....



#### THE MESSAGE IS CLEAR

The China market has been changing rapidly and you have to closely monitor the changes to ensure your understanding of the market



- Today only cover 3 factors
  - 1. Government
  - •2. Marketing Channels
  - 3. Chinese Customers' Buying Behavior

#### 1. Government

- Various kinds of support
   (Economy: from investment-driven to consumption-driven)
- Policies
  - In some provinces: export -> domestic consumption
  - New urbanization policy/measures
  - Others
- Major buyer of retail goods
- Less interested in well-known China brands

## 2. Marketing Channels

**Agent** 

**Distributors** 

**Wholesalers** 

Retailers

**Customers** 

National

Regional

**Provincial** 

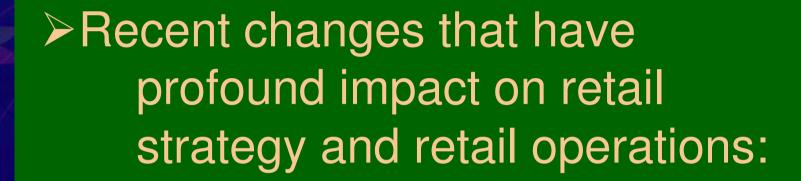
Local

#### Retailers

- > International retailers:
  - →Branding
  - →Quick expansion
  - → Market leaders in some cities
  - →Localization (staff, operation, supplies and knowledge
  - →Scale and cost advantage
  - →Emergence of private labels

#### >Local retailers:

- → Location is no longer an advantage,
- → Floor size relatively smaller on average
- → Improve retail management knowhow gradually
- → Difficult to change mindset,
- → Product and service quality relatively low



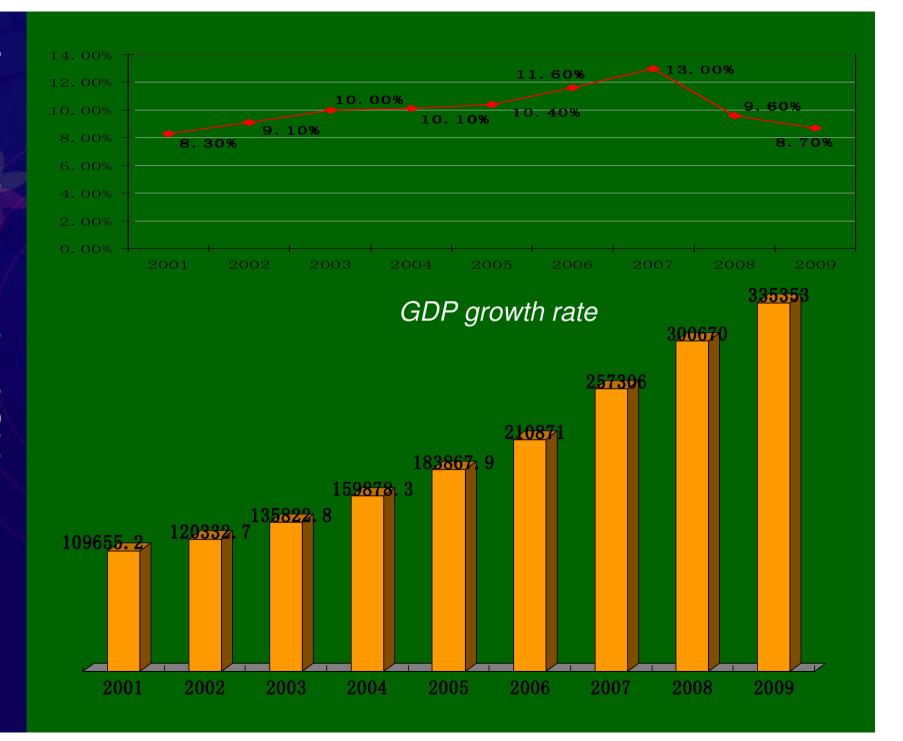
- → Shopping malls and chain stores
- consumers' consumption patterns, choice criteria, and expectations



- Guanxi with government
- Known by local consumers
- Location as an advantage
- Understand local consumers better
- Cooperation: Mode, level, and scope
- Credibility, commitment, management capabilities, and strategic intention

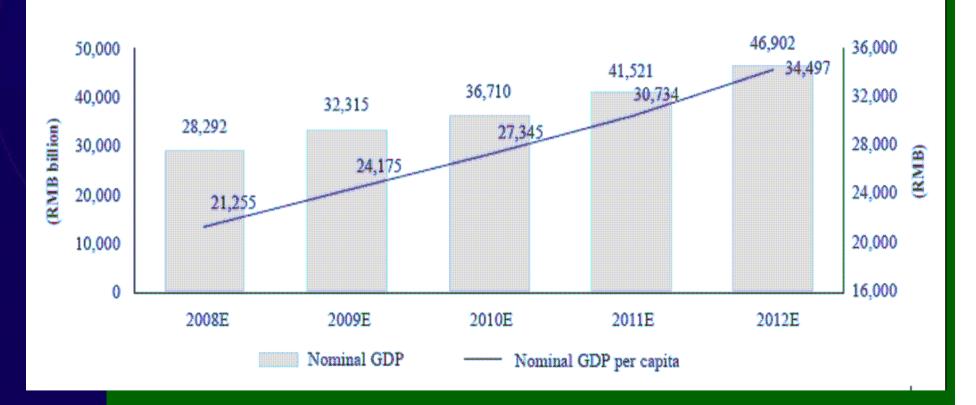
#### **Customer/Consumers**

- Increase in real and disposable income
- Product and brand knowledge
  - Learn very fast: Implications of high-speed-train network
- Attitudes towards emotional/lifestyle branding
- Five generations: 50s, 60s, 70s, 80s, 90s
- Plus children market
- Rapid growth of middle-class families
- Wealthy consumers: Many of them are in 2-3 tier cities
- Urbanization: Pace, policies, and new measures => impact on customer demand



### **Forecast of Economic Growth**

2008 — 2012 Nominal GDP and nominal GDP per capita in the PRC1



## Urbanization

2003 — 2007 Growth of urban population in the PRC

_	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	CAGR
Urban population (millions).	524	543	562	577	594	3.2%
Total population (millions)	1,292	1,300	1,306	1,314	1,321	0.6%
Urbanisation rate (%)	40.5%	41.8%	43.0%	43.9%	44.9%	

## 社会环境:城镇化 Urbanization on the rise



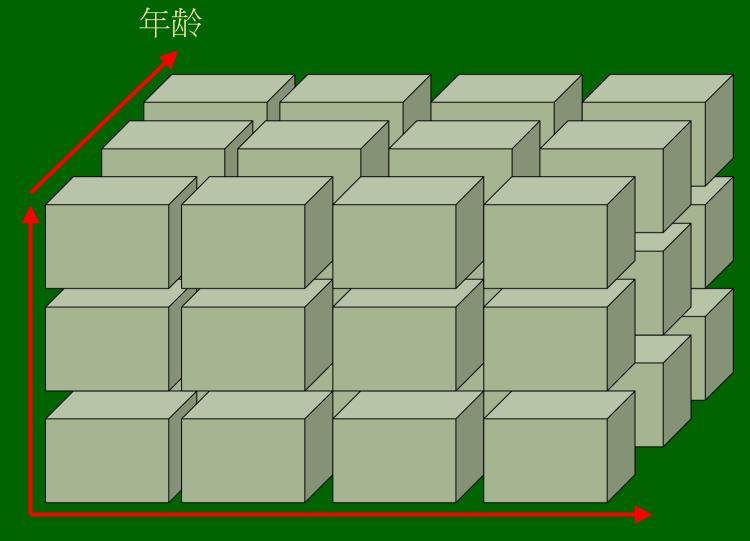
	Pe	%		
Year	Total	Urban	Rural	Urban
2000	1,268.2	457.5	810.7	36%
2008	1,328.0	627.1	700.9	47%
2020	1,406.8	809.0	597.8	58%





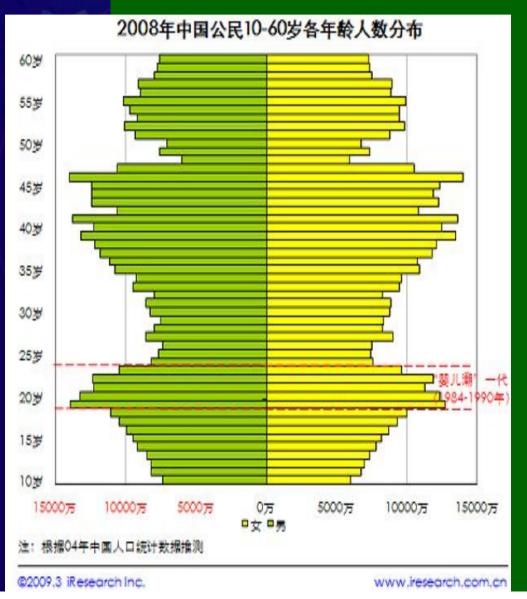
# 3亿城市家庭2亿农村家庭300多个百万人口城市新增4亿中产阶层

## **How to segment the China market?**



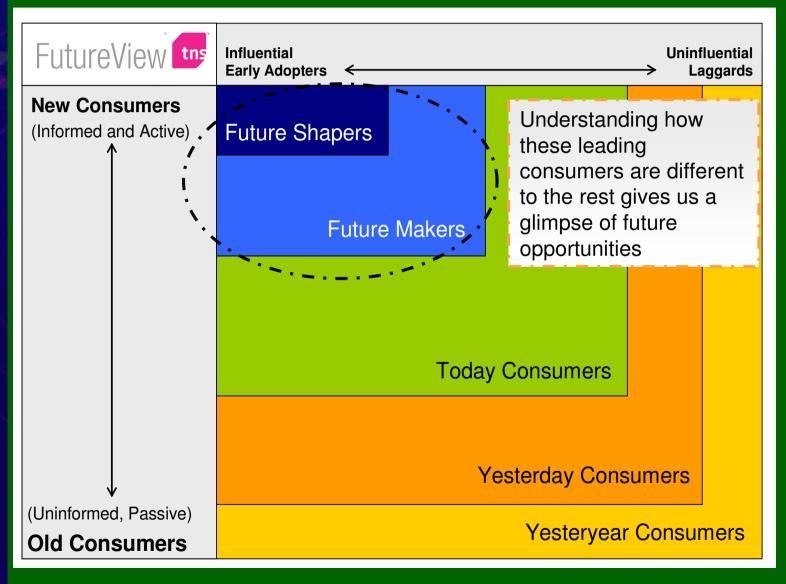
地区

## Which age group is the largest?



- 中国的人口高峰集中在目前的 15岁-25岁,和40-45岁,年 轻一代消费群体庞大;
- 而15-20岁的父母正好来自实力雄厚的40-45岁一代,正是"一个孩子政策"的独生子,有较强的支付能力;
- 大学毕业生是重要的新生经济力量,他们接受良好的教育, 对自己长期赚钱能力有自信, 并不倾向于储蓄。有较长的支 付潜力;
- 年轻一代对奢侈评判的知识缺乏,更欣赏特定购买的功能优势,更关注功能和时尚;

### For building the future market



Source: TNS

## 品牌(青岛啤酒的情感联想)







## 卖的不单单是产品和服务还要"真感情"与"好体验"

## FINALLY NEVER TREAT IT A SINGLE MARKET!