景德鎮陶瓷業可以重振雄風嗎? Is it possible for Jingdezhen porcelain industry to be prosperous again?

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Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- History of Jingdezhen
- Methodology
- SWOT Analysis
- Suggestion

Historical and cultural backgrounds

- 「新平冶陶,始於漢世」
- 「白如玉,明如鏡,薄如紙,聲如磐」
- Song Dynasty (1004): Name after the Jingde period「景德鎮」
- Yuen Dynasty:「浮梁磁局」
- Ming and Qing:「御器廠」、督陶官
- Serving the emperor for 600 years
- One-thousand-year celebration in 2004



Decline in modern times

- 1960-1980s
- Porcelains in Jingdezhen: 20% of China
- 2003
- Chaozhou porcelain: 11.7 billion yuan, 47% of city GDP
- Jingdezhen porcelain: 2 billion yuan, 15% of city GDP



Methodology

- 1. Literature review
- 2. Field observation
 - Agglomeration of porcelain shops locating at the 3 porcelain streets
 - Stress the name of Porcelain Capital (千年瓷都)
 City slogans, advertisement etc.
 - Traces of porcelain found everywhere: Street lamps, city decorations etc.



Methodology

3. Interview

- 5th June, 2016
- Ms Xia, owner of 朴炫坊, a porcelain shop in 2nd street of XiangJiangDong in Jingdezhen



Findings from interview

- Most revenue are generated from export, little from store business
- Worsening situation of fake "made in Jingdezhen" porcelain
- Heavily relies on digital marketing and sales



 Not many young people engage in porcelain crafting, except for family business or tradition

■ Eラ 入編《陶瓷学报》、《国家同林城市・」 德镇》、《魅力中国》、《盛世收藏》、《瓷都风精》等书籍、《景 德镇日报》对其讲行专题报道。作品远销海内外,深受收藏家喜爱。 作品《波斯猫》荣获"庆祝建国60周年·景德镇市首届民间工艺 美术作品大赛"金奖:《王者之风》获"第八届全国工艺品、旅游 品、礼品博览会""中艺杯"优秀作品评比金奖:《回龙桥》获2008 年首届"瓷都林"全国陶瓷艺术品大赛铜奖:《涉世之初》获"华月 杯"江西省迎奥运中青年陶瓷艺术大赛铜奖:《觅》、《花前赏蝶》 获2010年"第十二届中国(国家级)工艺美术大师精品博览会"中国工 艺美术金奖。《闹庭漫步》荣获"2012年景檐镇市(唐英杯)第十届 陶瓷艺术百花奖一等奖。 赵婷 生于景德镇、毕业于景德镇陶瓷学院 作品《富贵白头》荣获"第八届全国工艺品、旅游品、礼品博览 会""中艺杯"优秀作品评比金奖: 《菊花》荣获"庆祝建国60周年·景德镇首届民间工艺美术作 《香沅溢清》荣获2008年首届"瓷湖杯"全国陶瓷艺术品大家 《闽来理羽一身清》获2010中国上海国际艺术节第十二届中国 工艺美术大师精品博览会很奖。 作品以优美工整的线条、明快粘静的色彩、精美变幻的构图 以写实的手法去表现和美化陶瓷、使作品达到新格共器、给人以美的

- Long history
 - A renowned porcelain town: 千年瓷都
 - Jingdezhen is a symbol of good quality porcelain
 - Cluster of skilled professionals



- 2. Natural resources
- 高嶺山 and 高嶺土 (Kaolin)
- Rich in reserve and of high quality (300 years)
- Was the porcelain production base for the ancient emperors
- Rich in other kinds of mineral resources:
 chinastone, coal, tungsten, copper, fluorspar etc.

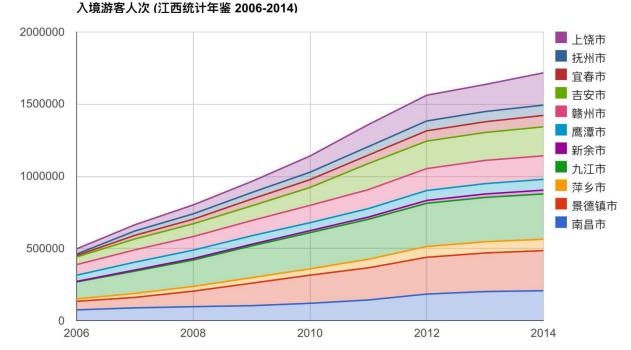
- 3. Branding effect
- "To make people aware of the location and then linking desirable associations" (Keller, 2003)
- "Brands" of Jingdezhen: Porcelain

-E.g. Ancient Klin Folk Customs Museum (景德鎮古窑民俗博覽館) AAAA national tourist scenic spot Provincial cultural heritage of special importance(省級重點保護文物) National Intangible Cultural Heritage Guinness World Records



4. Tourism

- Branding effect on tourism (Kerr, 2006):
 - Identify and differentiate the location from others
 - Promise of a memorable and unique travel experience
- World heritage branding to tourism (Buckley, 2002)
 - Tourist numbers, Tourist expenditure (weakly related)



- 5. Education for professionals
 - The first and only official porcelain academy in China(景德鎮陶瓷大學)
- Dated back in 1910
- Ceramics research institutes: new technology and new products; 2000 researchers (half of the whole China)
- Constant supply of well-trained porcelain artists and makers
- Advancement on porcelain-making skills
- Reinforce the uniqueness and the quality of Jingdezhen's porcelain

- 1. Depletion of natural resources
 - 。 Raw materials of porcelain production: Kaolin (高嶺土)
 - Non-renewable resource
 - Year extraction: 350,000 tonnes in 1980s to 88,000 tonnes in 2007
 - In 2009: List of "Resource-Exhausted Cities" announced by the State Council
 - Need government permits to extract Kaolin



- 2. Drawbacks of Jingdezhen industrial organisation (Zhang, 2002)
- Production of handicrafts industry
- Too complex division of labour of every process
- 宋應星《天工開物》「共計一坯工力,過手七十二,方克成器」
- 「能分不能合,能散不能聚,不能積小體而為大體」
- Problems of laid off workers and small scale production after reform of "Ten Great Porcelain Factories"





- 2. Geographic location: low accessibility
- Located in inner region
- Rely on highways and waterways of Changjiang
- Contrast to coastal cities
- Benefits of Open Door policy and international trade

通湖达江 器走天下——景德镇水陆交通

By water or land, ceramic wares traveled to the world

—Jingdezhen land and water transportation,by "the silk road over the sea"

景德镇四面环山,自古陆路交通相对闭塞,比较重要的有徽饶古道、浮宁大道。而水路交通十分便利,昌江,作为景德镇物资供应和瓷器外运的重要通道,成为景德镇与外部世界沟通的纽带,被景德镇人亲切地称为"母亲河"。

昌江,主河道全长 182 公里,属鄱阳湖水系,发源安徽省祁门县,由北向南贯穿景德镇,最后汇入鄱阳湖。昌江除有东河、南河、西河、北河四条支流外,还有五十多条小支流织成纵横交错的交通河网。

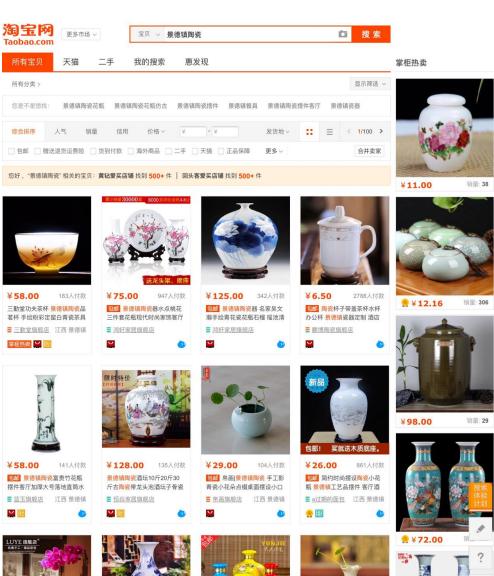
自唐宋以来到 20 世纪初叶,昌江河东西两岸码头遍布,从观音阁到小港咀 13 华里的区间,有著名的"三洲"(黄家洲、西瓜洲、拜天洲)、"四码头"(许家码头、曹家码头、湖南码头、刘家码头)。码头各有分工,繁忙有序。清代郑廷桂在《陶阳竹枝词》中说道:"上下纷争中渡口,柴船才拢槎船开。码头柴槎各分堆,伙计收筹记数来。"可见昌江这条水上交通运输线的繁忙盛况。



【景德镇瓷器运销出海线路

- 3. Lack of quality control
- Ceramics shops in Jingdezhen
- Search Jingdezhen
 Ceramics in Taobao





- Potential for developing culture and creative industry
 - Over 5000 porcelain enterprises, mostly produce art pieces
 - Other cities: focus on producing functional, daily-used porcelain products
 - Jingdezhen: focuses more high-end, value-added art products
 - Target at customers with higher purchasing power
 - Consolidating its own uniqueness
 - Porcelain culture and creative industry is listed as one of the eight pillar industries of Jingdezhen by City government

- 2. Window to world market
 - Used to be a porcelain producer to the royal family Seek business themselves
 - Mostly rely on walk-in customers
 - Expand to digital market



- 1990: First-ever Jingdezhen International Porcelain Festival
- 2004: First-ever China Jingdezhen International Ceramic Fair
 - celebration 1000th year of setup of Jingdezhen
 - State-level international fair
 - One of the most important exhibition fairs among 12 fairs in China
- Cultural exchange with other cities famous for porcelain in the world, e.g. Lichuan in Korea and Seto in Japan



- 3. Technological advancement
 - Past: traditional manual forming
 - Present: semi-mechanized
 - Future: fully mechanized forming
 - More efficient use of energy with machinery
 - Potential to produce more with fewer resource
 - Reduce production time
 - Enhance productivity
 - Better quality control

Threats

1. Internal competition

- Other porcelain production regions in China
- 2003, China National Art and Crafts Society (中國工藝美術協會): Fujian Dehua as「中國瓷都」、Zhejiang Longchuan as「中國青瓷之都」、Henan Yuzhou as「中國鈞瓷之都」、Fujian Yongchun 福建永春 as「中國陶瓷燈飾之都」
- · April, 2004, China National Light Industry Council (中國輕工業聯合會)、China Ceramics Industrial Association (中國陶瓷工業協會) name 廣東潮州 as「中國瓷都」
- ∘ May, 2015 , World Crafts Council (世界手工藝理事會) named Dehua as "World

Capital of Porcelain"

- 。 「瓷都」稱號泛濫
- Jingdezhen loses its regional advantage and uniqueness

地名 就 稅收 出口 陶瓷 上市公 值 (億 業 (萬美 城(平 司(個) (億 元) (萬 方米) 元) 元) 人) 佛山 220 4.9 15 15476 94000 1 潮州 65 2.5 10 26680 25000 0 泉州 38 1.8 8 12563 20000 0 景德 14 0.2 8 1819 5000 0

Comparison of porcelain industries in 2004

Threats

2. Foreign competition

- Ming and Qing Dynasties: 1 million porcelains exported to Europe and America every year
- Importance of Jingdezhen in global porcelains trade
- Lack of Kaolin material and temperature technology in the West in Middle Age
- Industrial revolution: Production of high-quality porcelains
- Loss of material and technological advantages

Threats

3. Labor depletion

- Jingdezhen Ceramic Institute
- Students specialising in ceramics industry
- Attracted to coastal cities with higher salaries and better working environment
- Estimates in 2006: 3000 graduates from Jingdezhen work in ceramics industry in Foshan

Suggestions

- Shifting from manufacturing industry to creative industry
 - Designate "porcelain art studio village"
 - Attract artists and young people to engage in porcelainmaking
 - Transform old, conservative tradition to fusion of new age and tradition
- 2. More inputs in tourism marketing tourist attraction
 - Smile curve of value creation
- 3. Incentives for labor attraction
 - Cheaper tuition fee, more career opportunities
- 4. Certification system
 - For improving tourism branding in Jingdezhen
 - For digital sales of porcelain

Conclusion

- Facing internal disadvantages and external competition
- Branding effect remains strong in tourism
- Requires adjustment in government policy, transformation in porcelain industry, and future development in online marketing