



# Cyber

## How Digital Media Blur the Border Between Australia and China

**Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters, Parliament of Australia**  
**Inquiry into and report on all aspects of the conduct of the 2016 Federal  
Election and matters related thereto**

**Supporting Submission**

Tom Sear, UNSW Canberra Cyber, Australian Defence Force Academy, UNSW  
Michael Jensen, Senior Research Fellow, Institute for Governance and Policy  
Analysis, University of Canberra  
Titus C Chen Associate Professor, National Sun Yat-sen University

# How digital media blur the border between Australia and China

Previously published: <https://theconversation.com/how-digital-media-blur-the-border-between-australia-and-china-101735>

Tom Sear, PhD Candidate, UNSW Canberra Cyber, Australian Defence Force Academy, UNSW Defence Force Academy, UNSW

Michael Jensen Senior Research Fellow, Institute for Governance and Policy Analysis, University of Canberra

Titus C Chen Associate Professor, Ph.D. in Political Science, California Irvin University, U.S.A, National Sun Yat-sen University

In September, the ABC website was blocked from being accessed inside China. The [reason given](#) was the ABC's "aggressive" reporting on China. Prime Minister Scott Morrison responded by [saying](#) that:

*China's a sovereign country. They make decisions about what happens there, we make decisions about what happens here.*

But things are a little more complex than that, particularly when it comes to news published on Chinese social media platforms. Apps like [WeChat](#) (known as Weixin 微信 in China) are [widely used](#) in Australia by the Chinese [diaspora](#) (people of Chinese descent now living in countries other than China).

Social media platforms like WeChat are subject to controls on what they may publish within China, but it's unclear whether similar controls are placed on content published outside China. Tencent – the company that operates WeChat – wants to expand the adoption and use of its [Official Account](#) platform internationally. Some researchers suggest WeChat operates a "[one app, two systems](#)" model, with one policy operating in China and another internationally.

As part of our ongoing research, we present some initial findings from an analysis of news targeted at Chinese-language audiences in Australia. Over 18 months we used digital tools to capture news stories in both Australian-based WeChat Official Account news channels, and SBS Mandarin digital news channels. We then compared their content to see if news disseminated via WeChat could be subject to [influence by the Chinese government](#).

## Chinese-language media in Australia

The Special Broadcasting Service ([SBS](#)) makes news available to Australia's Mandarin-speaking population via in-language content that appears on TV, radio and online. While SBS is funded by the Australian government, it operates with editorial independence.

[WeChat](#) is an all-in-one social media platform that combines services such as those offered by WhatsApp, Facebook, Uber and Apple Pay. It also acts as a news service via numerous WeChat [Official Accounts](#) (also called Public Accounts). These

accounts allow government agencies, business corporations, and social organisations to post and distribute news stories to subscribers. WeChat [users](#) registered outside China are [estimated](#) at 100-150 million.

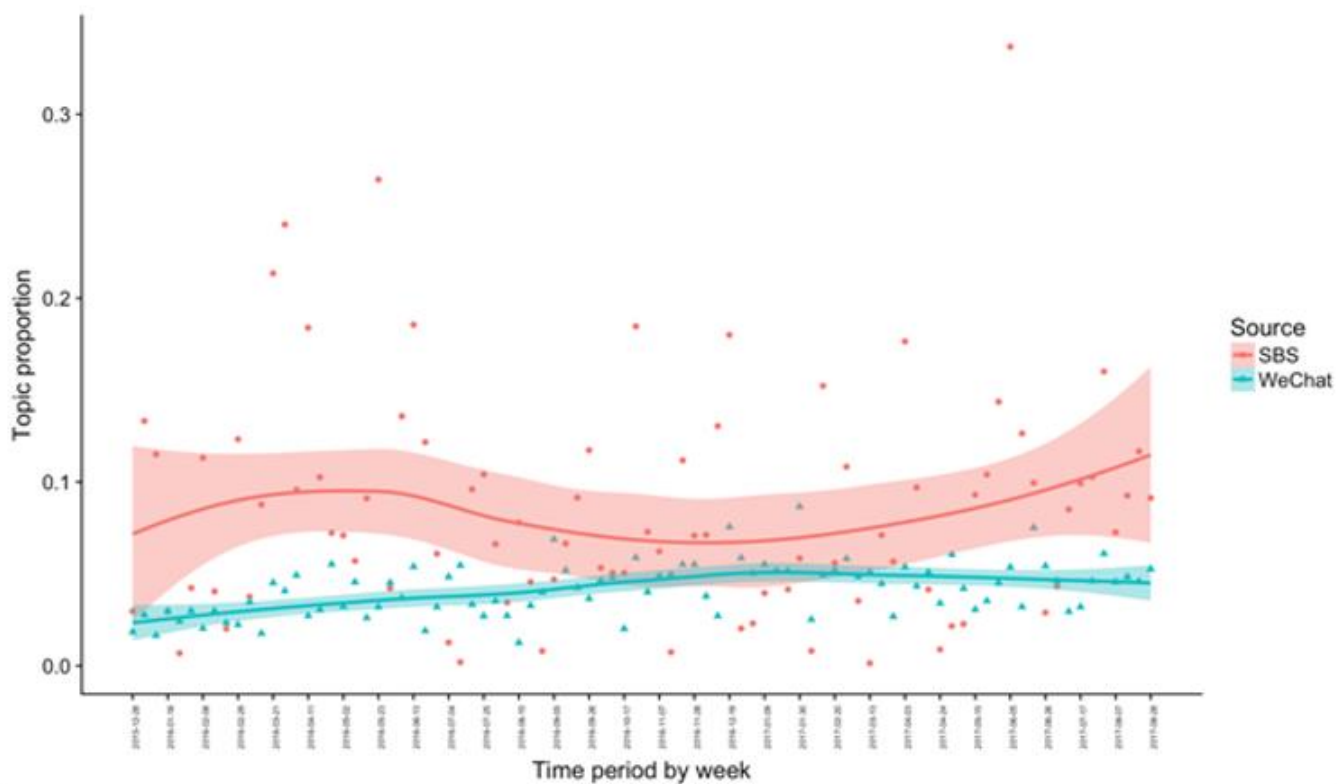
Our content analysis focused on the three most prominent “Official Account” WeChat news providers publishing Mandarin-language news in Australia: [Sydney Today](#), [ABC Media](#) and [We Sydney](#). It’s [hard to verify](#) exact subscriber numbers for these accounts, but they are estimated to each have more than 100,000 subscribers.

To understand the differences in the ways each platform prioritises content, we compared the stories published on the WeChat channels with the stories published on [SBS Mandarin](#).

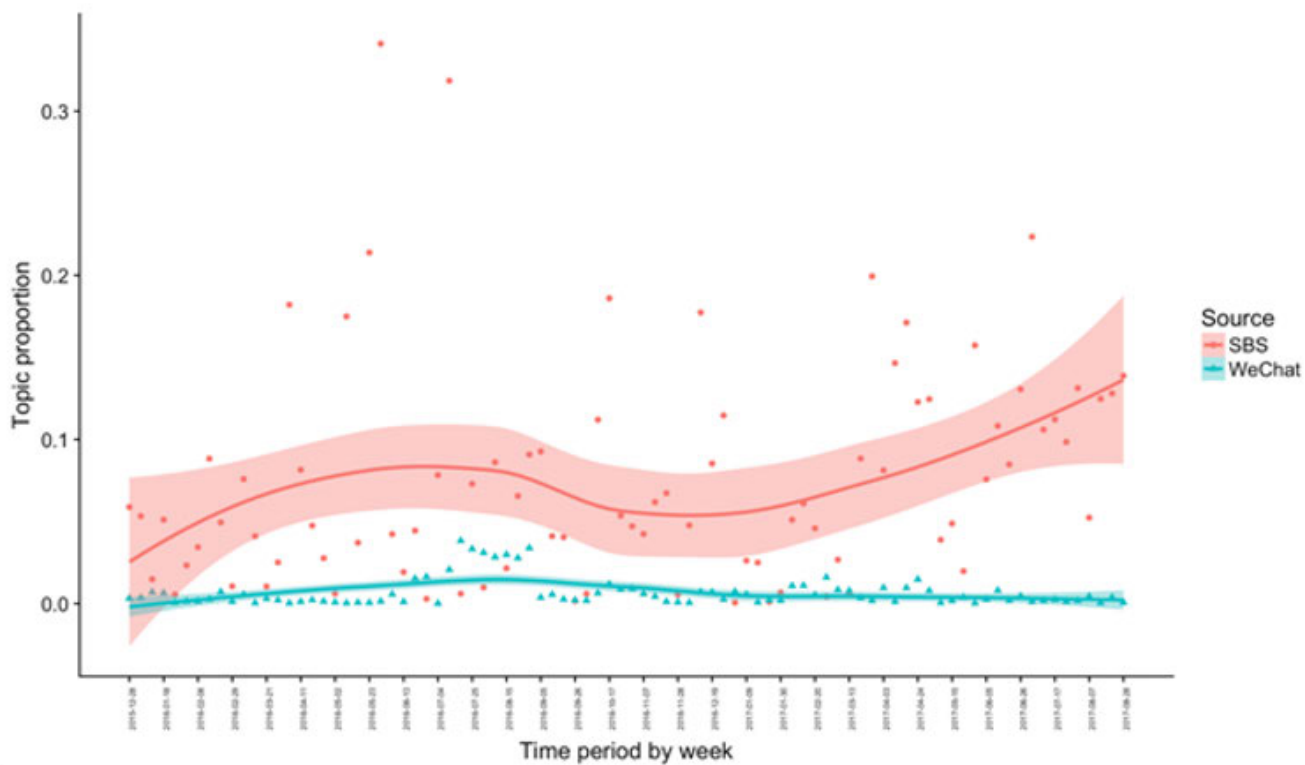
## **What the data show**

Data were collected between 1 January 2016 and 1 August 2017. This timeframe includes two Federal government budget speeches, and the 2016 double dissolution election. Given the amount of data, we used a common analytic technique called [topic modeling](#) to analyse the content, which categorises stories according to theme.

We found that coverage of terrorism, and crime and justice matters increased on both WeChat and SBS during the data collection period. But when it came to stories about China, the coverage was markedly different. SBS paid far more attention to Chinese politics and Chinese foreign affairs than WeChat accounts – and that disparity has intensified since February 2017.



Stories related to terror attacks and criminal cases. Shaded bands are confidence intervals, which denote the range of possible variance on either side of the line. Author provided



Stories related to Chinese politics and foreign relations. Shaded bands are confidence intervals, which denote the range of possible variance on either side of the line. Author provided

Over the total time period SBS dedicated 67 out of 2,349 articles to Chinese politics and foreign relations, which is equivalent to 2.85% of the SBS output. Meanwhile, WeChat channels dedicated 37 out of 13,669 articles to those topics, which is equivalent to 0.26% of the output of those channels.

More tellingly, none of the WeChat channels has published a single article on Chinese politics and foreign affairs from March 2017 until the end of the collection period. This was around the time new measures were ramped up to enhance control of WeChat content in the [lead up to Qingdao Summit](#), [and ahead of the 19th Party Congress](#). In October 2017, the Chinese government introduced [new regulations](#) that made [Public Account](#) and [group](#) chat account holders responsible for what is said by other users on their account pages (this included Official Accounts).

Even before the Sydney based WeChat channels stopped covering Chinese politics, of the 37 articles on this topic, 32 had [similar](#) content to news reports from China's domestic news agencies, which tend to reflect the position of the Chinese government.

Comparative findings suggest that the differing content on WeChat and SBS could have markedly different effects on readers. For instance, SBS Mandarin content might serve to give readers a sense of informed civic inclusion and democratic participation in Australian society. On the other hand, the WeChat content might be more likely to emphasise stronger cultural ties to the homeland by creating "[distraction and diversion](#)" from sensitive political topics. The near absence of political coverage focuses the attention of WeChat readers on celebrity gossip and other entertainment topics rather than the politics of the People's Republic of China.

This practice has been described as a form of "[porous censorship](#)". While readers could seek out information on China from other sources, it takes time and effort to do so. The "flooding" of the daily news feed is effectively more of a tax than a ban on information – especially considering WeChat is a [primary source of information](#) for many Chinese living in Australia.

Even without specific coordination, WeChat news channels may advance strategic interests of the Chinese government in this way, signalling a new mechanism of foreign influence.

## Targeting diaspora populations

In its [2017-18 Annual Report](#), the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO) expressed concerns about foreign powers secretly manipulating the opinions of Australians to further their own aims. The report specifically suggested that ethnic and religious communities have "been the subject of interference operations designed to diminish their criticism of foreign governments."

Since the report was first [released](#), there has been considerable public debate and [parliamentary concern](#) about the degree of [influence](#) the Chinese government enjoys in Australia. The focus of [recent concern](#) has pivoted around the Chinese government's [influence](#) in, and upon, the [Chinese diaspora](#).

The Chinese government has a keen interest in [monitoring its growing diaspora](#) populations, and that includes the content of diaspora media channels, including social media channels.

Influence campaigns on social media may take many forms. The most familiar is the kind of direct manipulation we've seen with [Russian campaigns](#) that aim to sow division among a foreign population. A less direct route is to ensure that legitimate news sources only report news that serve the strategic objectives of the government in question. Our study focuses on the second kind.

## Who is the Chinese diaspora?

The Chinese government [has said](#) it considers those of [Chinese descent abroad](#) to be the [nation's diaspora](#). The [2016 census](#) identified 1.2 million people of "Chinese ancestry" in Australia, with 41% born in China.

It's important to remember that while idea of "[Chineseness](#)" suggests a homogenous identity, ethnicity and culture, in reality this group is made up of different experiences, views and political allegiances. Some people in this group may not have any particular affiliation with China. Nevertheless, they are part of the group the Chinese government has suggested is within its sphere of influence.

A key component of the diaspora is students. There may be between [150,000-200,000 thousand students from China](#) in the Australian education [system](#). Like the diaspora as a whole, the experiences of Chinese students in Australia are complex and not homogeneous.

University of Melbourne researcher [Fran Martin](#) argues for a more nuanced approach to Chinese international students lived experience of social media in Australia, pointing out that there is no singular experience of [free speech in the Chinese student diaspora](#). And [Xinyu Zhao](#), a PhD student at Deakin, argues that Chinese students are as clever about avoiding oversight of senior relatives in their use of social media as any other young person.

## Controls on WeChat content

Social media have led to a proliferation of unofficial spaces of communication online, which has created challenges for the Chinese government's efforts to [regulate the content of online communications](#).

Social media companies in China are [required to censor posts](#) which the Chinese government identifies as "illegal", and self-censorship among users is encouraged. Examples of illegal content [includes phrases such as](#) "Tiananmen June 4", "free Tibet" and "Falun Gong". The flow on effect of regulation and influence on these platforms when they are used outside China's borders is more complex.

Certainly the Chinese Government does seek to influence the diaspora. There is a dedicated Chinese government department, the United Front Work Department (UFWD), for "overseas Chinese work". It seeks to both [guide](#) ethnic Chinese, and conduct [influence operations](#) targeted at foreign actors and states that [further the](#)

[objectives of the Chinese government](#). Chinese President Xi Jinping has [described](#) the UFWD's work as the Chinese government's "[magic weapons](#)".

The Australian Defence Department is concerned enough about the possibility of Chinese censorship and surveillance being enabled via WeChat that it has [banned](#) the app from work phones, pending security investigation.

## Impact on political discourse

There is a long history of countries attempting to impact the political discourse in other nations. This might involve various forms of lobbying and support for political parties and politicians, support of social and political movements, or the state-supported diffusion of cultural objects and information.

But not all state broadcasters are instruments of government propaganda or subject to government editorial control. Few in the West would decry the BBC and its various foreign language services, which have editorial independence from the British government. Indeed, the BBC often reports critically on British government activities.

WeChat is becoming an increasingly important media forum for Australian elections, with politicians beginning to use it to reach Chinese communities online. Some suggest that WeChat was important during the [2016 federal election](#) in Victorian communities. And in 2017 Shadow Treasurer Chris Bowen was the first Australian politician to use [WeChat Live](#).

Digital diasporas are accessible for potential foreign influence, and Chinese language social media in Australia are increasingly a focus for local political parties. This dynamic is changing the way we chat about politics.

Chinese Government influence is more complex than other state actors. The Russia example extrapolated via the MH17 IRA study is more cut. This is because tactics and strategy for information operations between Russia and China differ (see, 'Swimming between the flags' Sear, related submission to Committee Nov 2018). Also Russian Federation and IRA operations tend to exploit US-based social media. Alternately, Australia experiences electronic 'entanglement' with China, with influence flowing through Chinese-centric media consumed by its diaspora. This means that expeditious examination of how [Foreign Influence Transparency Scheme Act 2018](#) is applied and enforced with reference to Chinese language social media in Australia will be important.



**UNSW CANBERRA CYBER**

Northcott Drive, Canberra ACT 2600

Tom Sear, UNSW Canberra Cyber

✉

**[cyber.unsw.adfa.edu.au](http://cyber.unsw.adfa.edu.au)**

CRICOS No. 00098G  
296525601

