APAC Special Report: Trust in Asian Brands













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Desire but Challenges for Asia Businesses to Expand Overseas

4 in 5 businesses in Asia want to expand overseas but face challenges: UOB study



Bernadette Toh

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MORE than 80 per cent of businesses in Asia are looking to expand internationally for revenue and profit growth in the next three years, but face challenges in finding overseas partners, and legal and tax support, according to the *UOB Business (SME & Large Enterprises) Outlook Study 2023*.

The bank's findings were from an annual survey of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and large enterprises in Asia. This year, the scope of the study was expanded beyond Singapore to include companies in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam and China for the first time.

Of over 4,000 businesses surveyed, 83 per cent, or four in five, want to expand overseas. The desire is most pronounced in companies in Indonesia, China, Thailand and Vietnam, while those in Singapore, Malaysia and Hong Kong are more hesitant. Top sectors looking to expand are industrials, oil and gas, followed by wholesale trade, and technology and media.

Asean and China are the top two markets businesses want to expand to, with only one in four companies interested in expanding beyond Asia. Within Asean, Singapore ranks at the top of countries for businesses to venture into, while Thailand and Malaysia tie for second place.

But challenges in expanding overseas are holding businesses back, top among which are difficulties in finding the right partners to work with, lack of in-house talent, as well as lack of legal and regulatory compliance and tax support.

Most businesses cited needing more support to venture overseas, including connecting with overseas partners and clients, and tax incentives.



10-year Change: Trust in Country Brands

Percent trust in companies headquartered in each country (excluding domestic respondents)



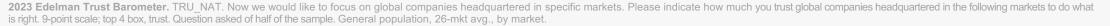
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	10-year change
Japan	59	64	59	60	62	61	68	66	60	58	59	0 pts
S. Korea	40	44	41	43	45	44	48	46	47	45	46	+6
India	29	30	27	30	32	32	37	35	33	31	31	+2
China	31	33	31	32	33	34	36	33	31	27	26	-5



3-year Change: Trust in Country Brands

Percent trust in companies headquartered in each country

		-																					
Distrust				Brand China					Brand India					Brand Japan					Brand S. Korea				
(1-49) (50-59)	(50-59)	(60-100)	2020	2021	2022	2023	3-yr chg	2020	2021	2022	2023	3-yr chg	2020	2021	2022	2023	3-yr chg	2020	2021	2022	2023	3-yr chg	
Argentir	ina		48	42	36	35	-13	40	33	32	31	-9	78	70	67	59	-19	46	45	39	40	-6	
Australi	ia		20	31	19	12	-8	23	41	32	30	+7	58	62	59	60	+2	37	50	42	43	+6	
Brazil			55	37	33	38	-17	45	37	39	38	-7	78	66	70	67	-11	61	51	48	53	-8	
Canada	a		19	17	13	13	-6	23	24	22	23	0	53	54	47	49	-4	34	41	36	40	+6	
China			91	83	92	90	-1	59	43	45	52	-7	71	57	51	54	-17	64	59	55	61	-3	
Colomb	oia		59	44	36	43	-16	56	42	36	40	-16	80	64	68	64	-16	57	53	50	52	-5	
France			20	18	13	12	-8	26	20	19	17	-9	47	41	44	39	-8	31	31	32	28	-3	
German	ny		20	17	12	12	-8	21	20	16	19	-2	50	39	38	48	-2	33	32	29	36	+3	
India			60	47	37	29	-31	87	86	85	89	+2	90	85	84	82	-8	76	76	71	67	-9	
Indones	sia		56	53	58	57	+1	52	49	54	47	-5	85	81	85	87	+2	74	72	74	76	+2	
Ireland			20	17	21	19	-1	21	23	26	26	+5	54	53	52	53	-1	31	37	36	37	+6	
Italy			28	25	20	19	-9	27	22	20	23	-4	68	55	56	58	-10	32	36	31	36	+4	
Japan			8	6	7	5	-3	29	22	25	21	-8	64	50	55	54	-10	9	10	10	11	+2	





3-year Change: Trust in Country Brands

Percent trust in companies headquartered in each country

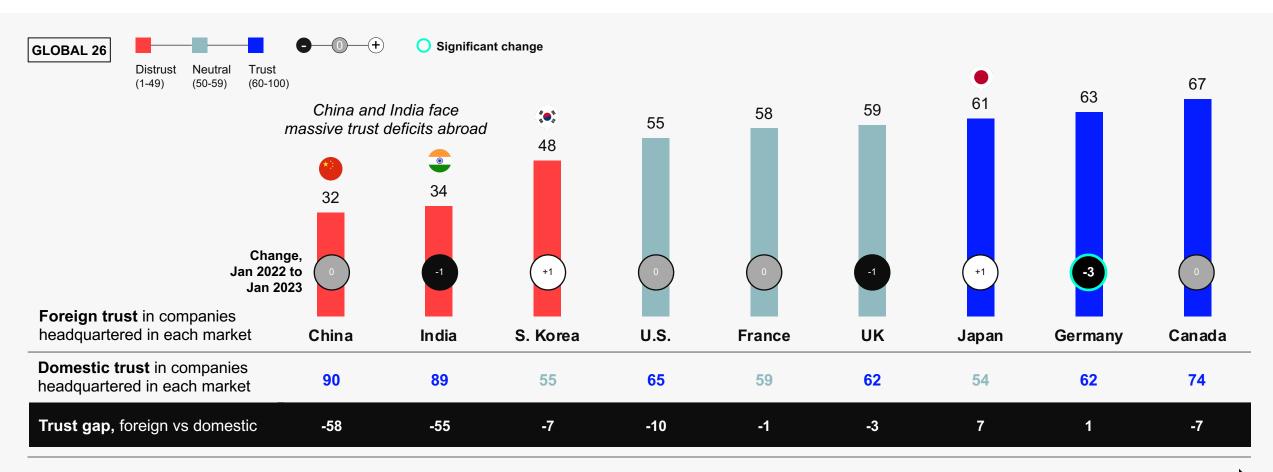
	_	_																				
	Trust	Brand China					Brand India				Brand Japan						Brand S. Korea					
	(50-59)	(60-100)	2020	2021	2022	2023	3-yr chg	2020	2021	2022	2023	3-yr chg	2020	2021	2022	2023	3-yr chg	2020	2021	2022	2023	3-yr chg
Kenya			47	46	50	51	+4	52	49	56	56	+4	73	71	68	71	-2	50	51	48	53	+3
Malays	sia		48	49	53	50	+2	39	39	45	38	-1	84	75	73	71	-13	60	66	65	61	+1
Mexico)		60	59	48	48	-12	55	53	45	45	-10	85	77	71	74	-11	61	65	56	57	-4
Saudi <i>i</i>	Arabia		62	55	57	56	-6	54	50	51	47	-7	84	72	77	77	-7	68	62	64	66	-2
Singap	ore		35	44	42	44	+9	28	39	27	34	+6	80	76	69	72	-8	57	63	62	60	+3
S. Afric	ca		40	31	28	38	-2	34	34	29	35	+1	64	53	45	49	-15	37	42	34	38	+1
S. Kore	ea		16	15	8	7	-9	32	26	22	18	-14	26	23	20	22	-4	61	64	63	55	-6
Spain			31	22	20	16	-15	25	18	19	17	-8	66	51	55	55	-11	33	35	32	33	0
Thailar	nd		72	63	66	63	-9	58	51	60	52	-6	86	79	83	79	-7	72	69	76	71	-1
The Ne	etherland	ls	24	26	19	14	-10	30	28	28	23	-7	59	54	49	49	-10	35	37	35	35	0
UAE			58	47	53	55	-3	61	50	53	53	-8	87	77	82	82	-5	71	65	72	69	-2
UK			19	18	15	14	-5	26	30	24	29	+3	49	45	43	48	-1	30	35	33	36	+6
U.S.			22	26	18	20	-2	35	34	30	31	-4	52	52	43	50	-2	38	43	38	43	+5

2023 Edelman Trust Barometer. TRU_NAT. Now we would like to focus on global companies headquartered in specific markets. Please indicate how much you trust global companies headquartered in the following markets to do what is right. 9-point scale; top 4 box, trust. Question asked of half of the sample. General population, 26-mkt avg., by market.



High Trust in Asian Champions At Home Does Not Guarantee Trust Abroad

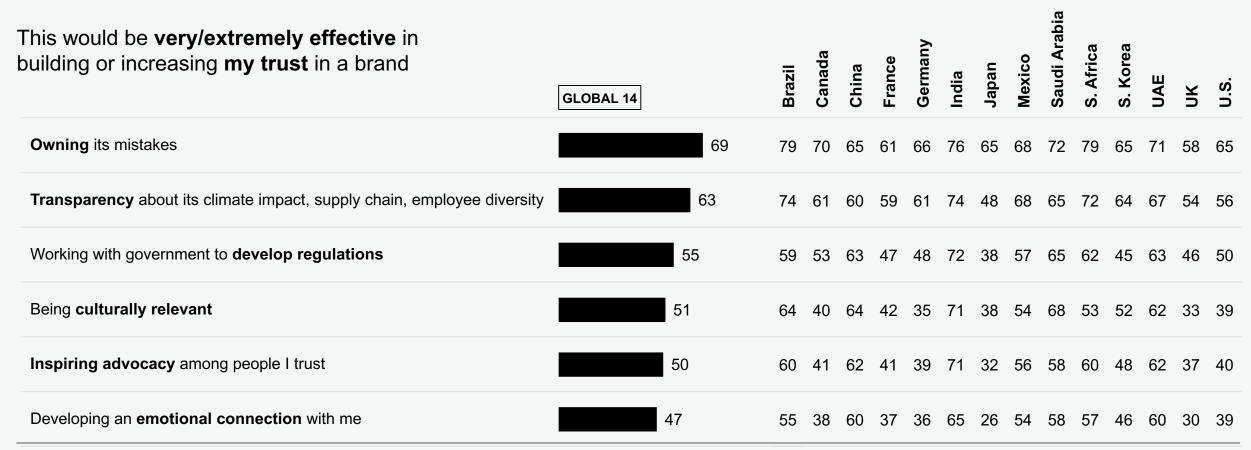
Percent trust in companies headquartered in each country





To Earn Trust With Consumers Across Generations, Brands Must Show They Will Hold Themselves Accountable

Percent who say





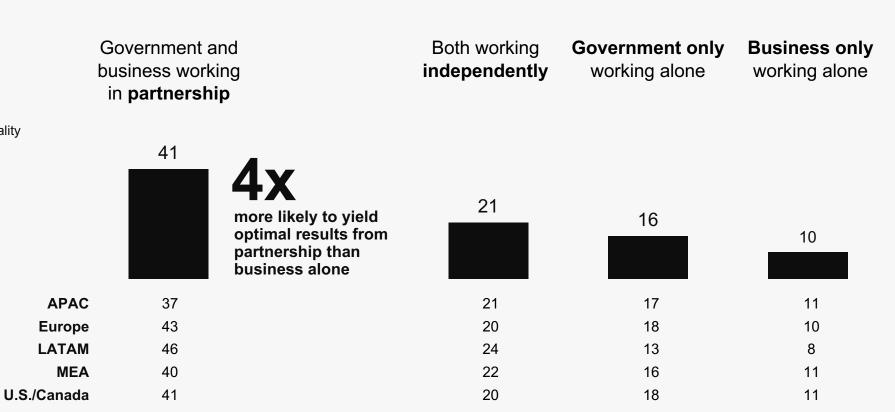
Best Societal Outcomes When Government and Business Work Together

Percent who say

GLOBAL 25 Excludes China and Thailand

Approach most likely to result in constructive action

averaged across climate change, discrimination, immigration, employee treatment, and income inequality





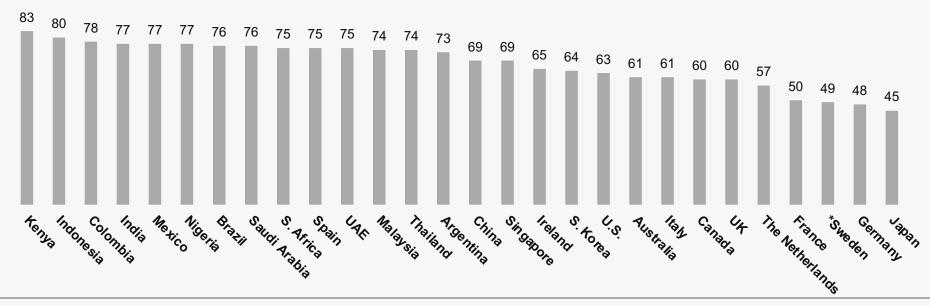
Use the Power of Brands To Create a Shared Identity

Percent who say

Brands celebrating what brings us together and emphasizing our common interest would strengthen the social fabric

GLOBAL 27

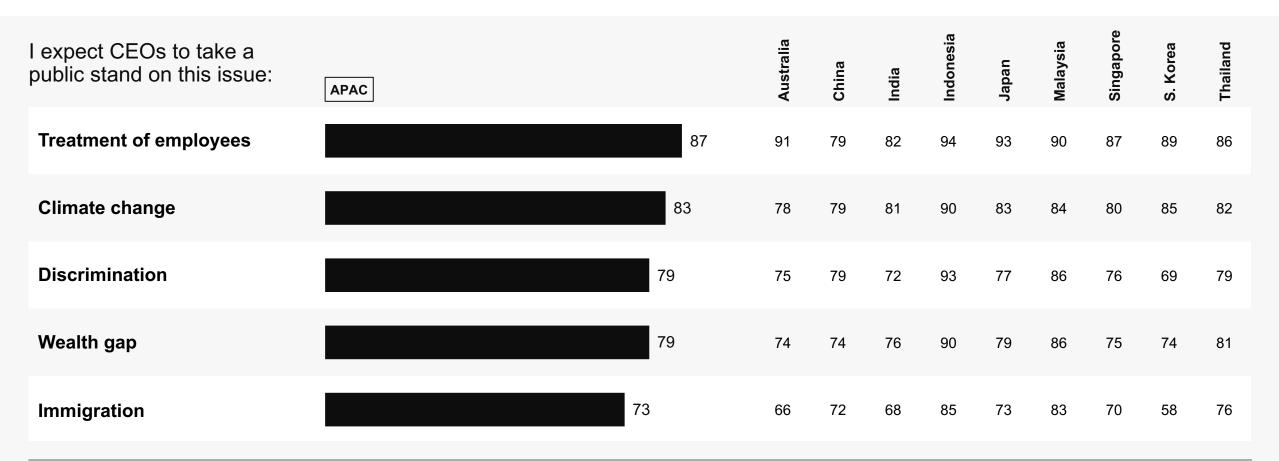
68%





CEOs Most Expected To Act on Employees, Climate, and Discrimination

Percent who say, in APAC





Hold Divisive Forces Accountable

Percent who say, in APAC

APAC Excludes China and Thailand

I believe CEOs are obligated to ...

Defend facts and **expose questionable science** used to justify bad social policy

Pull advertising money from platforms that spread misinformation

Companies could strengthen the social fabric if they

Support politicians and media that build consensus and cooperation (avg)

74%

%

63%



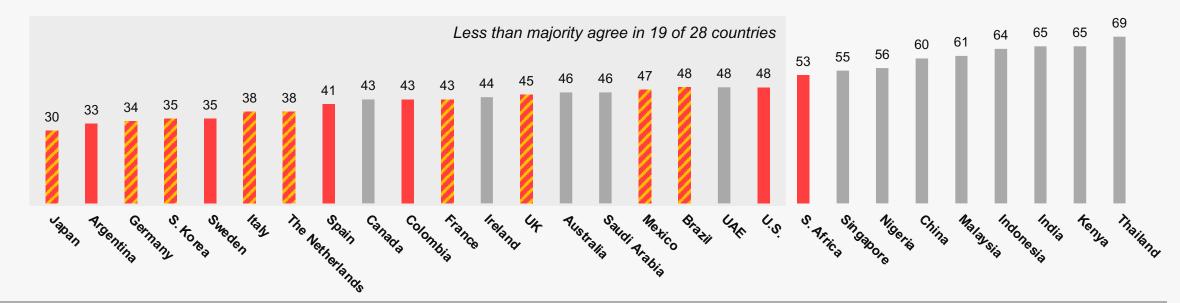
Societal Engagement Puts Business at Risk of Being Politicized

Percent who agree

I think **business can avoid being political** when it addresses contentious societal issues

At risk of becoming severely polarized

Severely polarized





Trustworthy Information Insulates Business Action from Politicization

Among the 48% globally who say it is possible for a business to address societal issues without being seen as politicized, percent who say

To avoid being seen as politically motivated when taking a stand:	GLOBAL 27	APAC	Europe	LATAM	MEA	U.S./ Canada
Be a trustworthy information source	46	46	41	43	52	47
Base actions on science	43	43	42	43	44	43
Don't align with only one political party	39	38	36	45	42	34
Act on same values over time	36	34	35	40	39	39
Link actions to staying competitive	33	35	29	31	36	27





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