2010 Survey of Japanese-Affiliated Firms in Asia and Oceania

Thank you for participating in this survey. It will take 20 to 30 minutes to answer.

- 1. This survey is conducted annually in order to understand the business activities of Japanese-affiliated firms (i.e., companies for which the Japanese direct or indirect investment ratio is 10% or more). As the objective of the survey is to ask about business environments, we kindly ask you to respond from the local subsidiary's point of view. Please note that in this survey "your company" refers to the local subsidiary (or local branch office).
- 2. No individual company information will be publicized as your answers will be dealt with as statistical data.
- 3. If you have any technical problems, please contact the persons mentioned below.

 If you have any questions regarding the contents of the survey, please contact your local JETRO office

4.		stions regarding the co itory" refers to Hong F		please contact your le	ocal JETRO offi	ice.
		Ms. Tanobe Division, Overseas Res 1-12-32, Akasaka, Mi Fax: 03-3582-5309	inato-ku, Tokyo 107-6	5006	rganization (JE	ΓRO)
	operates as a represen	ese (direct or indirect attive office, please described button below to exit the	o not complete this su	company is less th	nan 10%, or yo	ur company ¦
Corpo	rate Information (Sec	etions with "★" must	be completed.)			
★Cou	ntry/Territory:					
	☐ Indonesia ☐ Philippines ☐ Vietnam ☐ Pakistan ☐ Australia		Malaysia Singapore Bangladesh Sri Lanka New Zealand		Myanmar Thailand India Cambodia	
★Con	npany Name: (In Japa	anese or English)				
★Nan	ne:					
★Tele	ephone Number:					
★E-m	ail:					

★ Industry:	(Please select an industry from t	he lis	st below)		
<manufacturing*></manufacturing*>					
	=	proces	ssing activities in your area. Even if the	Japa	anese parent company is a
		_	oduct sales in your area is regarded as	_	
	ifacturing> category.)	-			
<non-manu< td=""><td>Foods, processed agricultural or Textiles (yarn, cloth, synthetic f Apparel and textile products Lumber and wood products Furniture and interior products Paper and pulp Chemicals and Petroleum products Pharmaceuticals Rubber products Pharmaceuticals Rubber products Ceramics and cement Iron and steel (including cast an Nonferrous metals and products Fabricated metal products (including melectric machinery (including melectric machinery and electron Electric and electronic parts and Motor vehicles and motorcycles Motor vehicle and motorcycles for Apparel and textile products (including melectric and electronic parts and Motor vehicles and motorcycles Motor vehicle and motorcycles for textile products (including melectric and electronic parts and Motor vehicles and motorcycles Motor vehicles and motorcycles for textile products (including melectronic parts and motorcycles motor vehicles and motorcycles for textile products (including melectronic parts and motorcycles motor vehicles and motorcycles for textiles (including melectronic parts and melectronic parts</td><td>abrics d forg ding netal r ic equ l com</td><td>ged products) plated products) molds and machine tools) uipment ponents</td><td></td><td></td></non-manu<>	Foods, processed agricultural or Textiles (yarn, cloth, synthetic f Apparel and textile products Lumber and wood products Furniture and interior products Paper and pulp Chemicals and Petroleum products Pharmaceuticals Rubber products Pharmaceuticals Rubber products Ceramics and cement Iron and steel (including cast an Nonferrous metals and products Fabricated metal products (including melectric machinery (including melectric machinery and electron Electric and electronic parts and Motor vehicles and motorcycles Motor vehicle and motorcycles for Apparel and textile products (including melectric and electronic parts and Motor vehicles and motorcycles Motor vehicle and motorcycles for textile products (including melectric and electronic parts and Motor vehicles and motorcycles Motor vehicles and motorcycles for textile products (including melectronic parts and motorcycles motor vehicles and motorcycles for textile products (including melectronic parts and motorcycles motor vehicles and motorcycles for textiles (including melectronic parts and melectronic parts	abrics d forg ding netal r ic equ l com	ged products) plated products) molds and machine tools) uipment ponents		
	Motor vehicle and motorcycle p Precision instruments	arts a	and accessories		
	Medical Devices				
	Printed and Published				
	Other Manufacturing industries ()		
<non-ma< td=""><td>nufacturing></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></non-ma<>	nufacturing>				
	Fishery Distribution Banking Transport/warehousing Hotel/travel/restaurant Other ()		Agriculture and forestry Trading company Insurance Real estate Communications/software		Mining Sales company Securities Judicial affairs/taxation Construction/plants
★ Type of	Operation: (Please select the main	clients	s of the major products that your company	prod	uces or distributes)
	Companies		General consumers	prou	dees of distributes.
	Companies	ш	General consumers		
★ Classifica	tion: The Japanese parent company	is:			
	A Large Enterprise		A Small and Medium-Sized Enterp	rise*	
*Con	ananies that fall under the categor	riac cı	nacified in Japan's Small and Medium	Size	l Enterprise Basic Act are
*Companies that fall under the categories specified in Japan's Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Basic Act are regarded as small and medium-sized enterprises.					
(1) Manufacturing, construction, transport, and other industries except (2) to (4) below: Corporations capitalized at 300 million yen or less					
or with 300 or	r fewer employees				
(2) Wh	olesaling: Corporations capitalized at 10	0 millio	on yen or less or with 100 or fewer employees		
(3) Ser	vices: Corporations capitalized at 50 mill	ion yeı	n or less or with 100 or fewer employees		

 $(4) \ Retailing: Corporations \ capitalized \ at 50 \ million \ yen \ or \ less \ or \ with 50 \ or \ fewer \ employees$

\bigstar Classification: If a Japanese company based in any country other than Japan invests in your company, please specify where is located.
Country/Territory:
★Year of Establishment:
★Number of Employees: (Please fill out the current number of employees) (In round figures)
Total: people
Regular employees: people, Japanese expatriate employees: people>

< Manufacturing and Non-Manufacturing >

1. l	Business Outlook
Q1	
	1) Surplus 2) Balance 3) Deficit
Q2	Compared to 2009, operating profit for 2010 (January to December) is expected to:
	1) Improve 2) Show no change 3) Worsen
	$[\Rightarrow Go \text{ to } Q3]$ $[\Rightarrow Go \text{ to } Q4]$
Q3	
	(Select all that apply)
	1) Increase in sales due to export expansion
	2) Increase in local market sales
	3) Exchange rate fluctuations
	4) Reduction in procurement costs
	5) Reduction in personnel expenses
	6) Reduction in other costs (administrative expense and utility, etc.)
	7) Improved production efficiency (manufacturing only)*
	8) Improved sales efficiency
	9) Other () *"Improved production efficiency" includes the improvement of production processes such as the cell production system and the
	electronic management of production.
Q4	If you answered operating profit for 2010 is expected to "Worsen" in Q2, please select the reason(s).
	(Select all that apply)
	1) Decrease in sales due to sluggish exports
	2) Decrease in local market sales
	3) Exchange rate fluctuations
	4) Increase in procurement costs
	5) Increase in personnel expenses
	6) Increase in other costs (administrative expense, utility and fuel costs, etc.)
	7) Higher interest rates
	8) Inadequate price rising (in comparison with cost increase)
	9) Other ()
Q5	Compared with the estimated operating profit for 2010, operating profit for 2011 is forecast to:
χ-	☐ 1) Improve ☐ 2) Show no change ☐ 3) Worsen
	$[\Rightarrow Go \text{ to } Q6]$ $[\Rightarrow Go \text{ to } Q8]$ $[\Rightarrow Go \text{ to } Q7]$
Q6	
	(Select all that apply)
	1) Increase in sales due to export expansion
	2) Increase in local market sales
	3) Exchange rate fluctuations
	4) Reduction in procurement costs
	5) Reduction in personnel expenses
	6) Reduction in other costs (administrative expense, utility and fuel costs, etc.)
	7) Improved production efficiency (manufacturing only)*
	8) Improved sales efficiency
	9) Other (
	*"Improved production efficiency" includes the improvement of production processes such as the cell production system and the electronic management of production.

Q7	If you answered operating profit for 2011 is forecast to "Worsen" in Q5, please select the reason(s).							
	(Select all that apply)							
	1) Decrease in sales due to sluggish exports							
	2) Decrease in local market sales							
	3) Reduction in sales due to higher prices							
	4) Exchange rate fluctuations							
	5) Increase in procurement costs							
	6) Increase in personnel expenses							
	7) Increase in other costs (administrative expense, utility and fuel costs, etc.)							
	3) Higher interest rates							
	9) Inadequate price rising (in comparison with cost increase)							
	10) Other ()							
2 1	uturo Pusinaga Davalanmant							
4. J	uture Business Development							
08	What is the most appropriate direction for your company's business development over the next one to two							
yea								
,	1) Expansion 2) Status quo 3) Downsizing 4) Move to a third country (territory)							
	or withdraw							
	\Rightarrow Go to Q9] [\Rightarrow Go to Q11] [\Rightarrow Go to Q10] [\Rightarrow Go to Q10]							
Q9	If you selected "Expansion" in Q8, please select the specific business plan(s). (Select all that apply)							
Q,	D Expansion of the existing business scale through additional investment							
	3) Expansion of the business scale/area through investment in other enterprises or M&A							
	4) Diversification of the contents of products and services (sector expansion)							
	 5) Creation of new markets (expansion of business/sales networks) 6) Strengthening of planning, R&D, and design functions 							
	7) Other ()							
Q10	If you selected "Downsizing" or "Move to a third country (territory) or withdraw" in Q8, please select the							
-	n(s). (Select all that apply)							
	1) Decrease in sales							
	□ 2) Increase in procurement, personnel and other costs							
	☐ 3) Tighter regulations							
	4) Part of the parent company's restructuring policy							
	 □ 1) That of the parent company's restructaring points □ 5) Review of production/sales networks due to the development of FTA/EPAs 							
	6) Relations with business partners							
	7) Other (
3. 1	fforts to Cultivate Local Markets							
J. 1	notes to Cultivate Local Markets							
Δ11	What policy does your company plan to adopt in order to cultivate local markets in your gras? Places caled the							
ųπ	What policy does your company plan to adopt in order, to cultivate local markets in your area? Please select the							
	most appropriate policy. ☐ 1) Give higher originates a level more less than the appropriate [→ Go to O12]							
	☐ 1) Give higher priority to local market cultivation than to exporting [⇒ Go to Q12]							
	☐ 2) Give equal priority to both, local market cultivation and exporting [⇒ Go to Q12]							
	3) Give higher priority to exporting than to local market cultivation							
	4) No interest in local markets because the company is an export-oriented company							
	□ 5) No idea							

Q12 If you selected (1) or (2) in Q11, what group and what product/service price range does your company intend to target in cultivating local markets? Please check the appropriate box. (Select all that apply)

	Companies	Price Range				
	☐ ₁ Japanese-affiliated companies	□₁High				
Cur	□ ₂ Local companies	□ ₂ Medium				
ren	☐ ₃ Foreign-affiliated companies	□₃Low				
Current Target	Consumers	Price Range				
arge	□ ₁ Wealthy class	\square_1 High				
``	□ ₂ New-rich or middle class	□ ₂ Medium				
	□ ₃ Lower income class	□ ₃ Low				
	Companies	Price Range				
	☐ Japanese-affiliated companies	□₁ High				
Fu	☐ ₂ Local companies	\square_2 Medium				
Future Target	☐ ₃ Foreign-affiliated companies	□ ₃ Low				
Ta	Consumers	Price Range				
rget	\square_1 Wealthy class	\square_1 High				
	\square_2 New-rich or middle class	\square_2 Medium				
	□ ₃ Lower income class	□ ₃ Low				
		1				
	selected "Medium" or "Low" as the price range for the cur	rrent or future target in Q12, go to Q13. If				
you	selected only "High" or did not check any box, go to Q15.					
n Ja	companies from which country/territory does your company excide or low-priced products and services in local markets? Pleas apanese-affiliated companies). question asks the nationality of the competitors, not the country where 1) Indonesia	se select one from the list below(Exclude e products or services are produced. 3) Myanmar 6) Thailand 6) Thailand 12) Sri Lanka 14) Australia 14) Australia 17) Taiwan 20) Europe				
Q14 What problems does your company face or expect to face in selling mid- or low-priced products and services in local markets? (Select all that apply)						
 1) Difficulty in knowing about market characteristics and needs (Lack of information) 2) Difficulty in designing product functions and service contents according to consumer characteristics 3) Severe price competition with other companies 4) Difficulty in changing specification/quality criteria so as to realize cost reduction 5) Difficulty in establishing a production/supply system so as to realize cost reduction 6) Difficulty in creating sales channels (dealers, etc.) for new areas/clients 7) Inadequate logistics infrastructure 8) Difficulty in gaining consumer understanding about your company's products/services 9) High risk in collecting accounts receivable 10) Lack of or difficulty in recruiting staff who are familiar with the local market 11) Difficulty in adapting to the local standards and legal system 						

4. Business Problems

The following questions ask which issues in each of the following categories you perceive as particularly serious business problems for your company in the country where it is located. Please check the appropriate boxes for each category.

×	Pro	blem(s) in sales or other business activities (Select all that apply)						
		1) Decrease in production orders from headquarters						
		2) Decrease in orders from clients						
		3) Major clients requesting lower prices						
		4) Sluggishness in major sales markets (consumption downturn)						
		5) Difficulty in developing in new clients on market						
		6) Decrease in sales prices due to global oversupply						
		7) Inflow of cheap imported goods into local markets						
		8) Competitors' market shares are growing (quality-wise competition)						
		9) Competitors' market shares are growing (cost-wise competition)						
		10) Lack of progress in local deregulation						
		11) Accounts receivable in arrears						
		12) Other ()						
		13) No particular problem						
Q16	Pro	blem(s) in financial affairs, financing, or foreign exchange (Select all that apply)						
		1) Necessary Lack of cash flow for expansion of business scale						
		2) Difficulty in procuring funds from local financial institutions						
		3) Volatility of the local currency's exchange rate against the US dollar						
		4) Volatility of the local currency's exchange rate against the Japanese yen						
		5) Volatility of the Japanese yen against the US dollar						
		6) Restrictions on fund procurement and settlements						
		7) Tax burdens (i.e. corporate taxes and transfer pricing taxes)						
		8) Rising interest rates						
		9) Other (
		10) No particular problem						
015	ъ.							
Q17	Pro	blem(s) with labor or employment (Select all that apply)						
	\vdash							
	\exists							
	=							
	_							
		•						
	_							
	_							
		1) Increase in employee wages 2) Difficulty in recruiting general staff 3) Difficulty in recruiting middle management staff 4) Difficulty in recruiting general workers (Manufacturing only) 5) Difficulty in recruiting engineer staff (Manufacturing only) 6) Low rate of worker retention 7) Workers' capability 8) Personnel costs of Japanese (expatriate) officers and staff 9) Restrictions on staff dismissal and reduction 10) Difficulty in localizing managers and site supervisors 11) Restrictions on employing foreign workers 12) Other () 13) No particular problem						

blem(s) in the foreign trade system (Select all that apply) 1) Complicated customs clearance procedures 2) Time-consuming customs procedures 3) Lack of thorough information of trade rules and regulations 4) Unclear methods for assessing customs duties 5) Obscure criteria for determining classification of customs duties 6) Unclear inspection system 7) High non-tariff barriers* 8) Strict quarantine system 9) Other () 10) No particular problem
riff barriers are measures other than tariffs to restrict imports, and are used to protect domestic industries from imported goods. Include import quotas and means not directly related to trade, such as production subsidies and consumption tax.
Manufacturing only. If you are not a manufacturer, go to Q20.) Problem(s) in production (Select all that
1) Insufficient production capacity due to lack of facilities 2) Limited cost-cutting measures available 3) Increase in procurement costs 4) Difficulty in local procurement of raw materials and parts 5) Difficulty in changeover of production items within a short time period 6) Difficulty in quality control 7) High tariffs on imported capital goods and intermediary goods 8) Stricter environmental regulations 9) Electric power shortage 10) Inadequate logistics infrastructure 11) Other () 12) No particular problem
t problems does your company face in promoting management localization? (Select all that apply) 1) Difficulty in recruiting executive staff 2) A high turnover rate of executive staff 3) Conflict with head office policy regarding appointment of staff 4) Inadequate language abilities of local staff (Japanese and English) 5) Lack of ability and awareness of local staff 6) Difficulty in reducing the number of Japanese expatriate staff 7) No progress in the development of local staff 8) No progress in the transfer of authority from head office to local level 9) Insufficient capabilities for developing local products and services 10) Insufficient capabilities for local planning and marketing 11) Other () 12) No particular problem

5. Procurement of Raw Materials and Parts (Manufacturing only)

Q21 What is the breakdown of your procurement sources? (Based on	monetary amounts. Please ensure that the							
percentages total 100%)	0/\							
□ 1) Local (%) □ 2) Japan (□ 3) ASEAN (%) □ 4) Mainland Chin								
□ 3) ASEAN (%) □ 4) Mainland Chin □ 5) Other Asian countries (%)	a (<u>/o</u>)							
6) Oceania ((a)							
□ 8) Europe (%) □ 9) Middle East (%)							
10) Other (%)								
If you selected "Local" as a procurement source in Q21, go to Q22. If yo	ou have no local procurement, go to Q23.							
Q22 What is the breakdown of your local procurement sources?								
(Please ensure that the percentages total 100%)								
1) Japanese-affiliated companies (%)								
2) Local companies (
3) Other foreign-affiliated companies (%)								
Q23 What are your plan(s) for procuring raw materials and parts in the	future? (Select all that apply)							
1) Increase the ratio of local procurement								
 2) Increase the ratio of procurement from ASEAN 								
3) Increase the ratio of procurement from mainland China								
4) Increase the ratio of procurement from India								
	5) Increase the ratio of procurement from Japan							
6) Maintain current ratios of local procurement								
7) Other ()								
6. Exports/Imports								
What is the percentage of export sales out of total sales for your company? (%)								
Indirect exports are excluded. However, please include exports of products via sales agents or companies in the location (country) of your local								
company in the export amount.	a sales agents of companies in the location (country) or your local							
Sales of products in mainland China that originated in mainland China but have been re-imported via Hong Kong and other areas								
Q25 What is the breakdown of your export destinations? (Please ensur	re that the percentages total 100%)							
☐ 1) Japan (%)	☐ 2) ASEAN (%)							
_	·							
3) Mainland China (<u>%</u>)	4) South Korea (%)							
5) Hong Kong (<u>%</u>)	☐ 6) Taiwan (<u>%</u>)							
7) India (<u>%</u>)	8) Other Asia (%)							
9) Oceania(Australia, New Zealand) (%)	□ 10) US (<u>%</u>)							
☐ 11) Europe (<u>%</u>)	12) Russia (<u>%</u>)							
☐ 13) Middle East (%)	☐ 14) Other (%)							

over the next one to three years? Please select **one** from the list below.

 ${\bf Q26}\ What\ country/territory\ do\ you\ see\ as\ the\ most\ promising\ export\ market\ for\ your\ company's\ business/products$

1) Indonesia		2) Malaysia	•							
	lippines			5) Singapore	e	L	6) Thail	and		
☐ 7) CL	M (Cambod	lia, Laos, My	anmar)							
8) Ind	ia			9) Other Asia	a ()				
☐ 10) Ja	pan			11) South Ko	orea		12) Mair	nland China		
☐ 13) H	ong Kong			14) Taiwan			15) US			
☐ 16) E	urope			17) Oceania	(Australia,	New Zealand	d)			
☐ 18) R	ussia			19) Middle	East					
20) O	ther ()		,						
_ /	,	,								
Q27 Does your co	Q27 Does your company currently make use of any existing bilateral or multilateral FTAs or EPAs (i.e., those already in force) for import or export activities (including advance tariff reduction measures and early harvest programs*)? (Please select all that apply)									
Example: Indi	ia>									
\		ır company	Does voi	ır company						
	Docs you	ii company	Docs you	ii company	< For expo	ort activitio	es>	< For im	ort activit	ties >
	currently	exporting to	using	any FTA	-			-	•	
	or importi	ng from the	offoctivo	between	Is your	company	using or	Is your	company	using o
	or importi	ing from the	enective	Detween	considering	the use of	preferential	considering	the use of	preferentia
	following		(Country/	Area) and			•	,		•
	countries/t	torritory?	the count	ry to which	tariff measu	res under the	FTA?	tariff meas	ures under th	ne FTA?
	Countries/	erritory:	the count	ry to which						T
			you are	importing	Currently in	Considering	No plan to	Currently in	Considering	No plan to
	Export	Import	from or a	xporting to?	use	using	use	use	using	use
			inom or e.	aporting to:						
(Coountry/Area)	□₁	\square_2			\square_3	\square_4	\square_5	\square_6	\square_7	□8

 $[\]ensuremath{^*}$ "Early Harvest" refers to an early reduction in customs tariffs on specified items.

7. Wages

Q28 What are the approximate average wages of employees in the following job types in your company? Please indicate an average wage per employee, not a range of wages.

<manufacturing> A. Worker (Regular general workers with 3 years of work experience, not including contract-based and</manufacturing>
probationary workers)
Base salary* only (monthly): [local currency]
Bonus: Base salary × months
Annual salary**: [local currency]
B. Engineer (Regular employees who are core technicians, graduates of a vocational college or university, and have 5 years of experience)
Base salary* only (monthly): [local currency]
Bonus: Base salary × months
Annual salary**: [local currency]
C. Manager (Regular employees who are section managers in charge of sales, university graduates, and who have 10 years of work experience)
Base salary* only (monthly): [local currency]
Bonus: Base salary × months
Annual salary**: [local currency]
D. Wage increase over the previous year (Average in all job types):%
< Non-Manufacturing >
A. Staff (Regular general workers with 3 years of work experience, not including dispatched and probationary
workers)
Base salary* only (monthly): [local currency]
Bonus: Base salary × months
Annual salary**: [local currency]
B. Manager (Regular employees who are section managers in charge of sales, university graduates, and who have
10 years of work experience)
Base salary* only (monthly): [local currency]
Bonus: Base salary × months
Annual salary**: [local currency]
C. Wage increase over the previous year (Average in all job types):%
*The base salary is the salary excluding benefits, as of August 2010.
** The total amount per employee for (fiscal) year 2010, including base salary, benefits, social security, overtime pay, and bonuses.
Thank you very much for your cooperation.