

Exploring the Multidimensional Sustainability of Advertising Agencies in Emerging Economies: A Case Study of Jakarta, the Capital City of Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Against the backdrop of accelerated digital disruption in an emerging economy, this study investigates agencies' sustained existence within the advertising industry based in Jakarta. While digital resilience is a key angle, this research includes other sustainability-implied challenges like financial resilience, client relationship management or continuous innovation. Based on the in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with industry professionals, the study presents vital factors, including strategic innovation, effective stakeholder engagement, and service diversification that foster long-term sustainability. This paper offers a multifaceted direction for digital transformation, market dynamics, and sustainable business environment by advertising agencies in Jakarta. Its insights are actionable for agencies seeking to remain competitive and deliver high degrees of client satisfaction and financial success in a constantly shifting market. Then, this research will bring sustainability one step ahead of digital disruption by presenting the myriad strategies advertising agencies must adopt in dynamic and competitive emerging markets to stay alive.

Keywords: Advertising, agencies, disruption, Jakarta

INTRODUCTION

Sustainability in advertising agencies is arguably just as important as ever, perhaps even more so in today's fast-paced digital age, particularly in developing economies such as Jakarta. With consumer awareness about environmental and social issues on the rise, not only do they better adapt to digital transformation, but they need to include sustainability at its inception. It is a race to keep leading. Rahman and Norman (2019) emphasise the role of sustainability advertising in influencing consumer behaviour, highlighting that

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effective sustainability advertising can enhance brand personality and consumer attitudes. Hoffman and Bazerman (2007) discuss the organisational and psychological barriers to adopting sustainable practices, such as resistance to change and the need for continuous innovation. Belz and Peattie (2013) provide a global perspective on sustainability marketing, emphasising the need for a holistic approach that integrates sustainability principles into core business practices. Sheth et al. (2011) introduce mindful consumption, emphasising the importance of consumer-centric sustainability practices.

Cairncross (1991) discusses the challenges and opportunities for businesses in adopting sustainable practices. Mindful conception, economic resilience, and innovation have been called with a holistic approach is the key. Wang and Wu (2016) explore the impact of sustainability advertising on brand personality and consumer attitudes, finding that effective sustainability advertising can significantly enhance brand perception. Amongst agencies serving emerging markets, it is a very common challenge as these companies usually face the challenges of shrinking budgets and uncertain trade performance. Walsh and Dodds (2017) measure the effectiveness of sustainability advertising in the tourism industry, demonstrating that well-executed sustainability campaigns can enhance brand credibility and consumer trust. Research also indicates that digital congruence is a significant factor. The main goal of this study is to describe how advertising agencies in Jakarta address sustainability problems. We examine these through the lenses of past research in South Africa and other emerging markets and answer what strategies market agencies need to implement to outlast the shifts that we all know lie ahead. Mokoena et al. (2023), A., Prinsloo, J. J., Gawlik, R., & Pelsler, T. (2023).

The findings of this study paint a picture for agencies looking to meet sustainability demands and remain competitive in the global market. Based on this perspective, the present study investigates the sustainability practices and challenges faced by advertising agencies in Jakarta, Indonesia. By examining the local context, this research seeks to contribute to the broader understanding of sustainability in the advertising industry and provide actionable insights for agencies operating in similar emerging markets.

METHODS

The present study uses a qualitative method to investigate the sustainability practices and challenges encountered by advertising agencies in Jakarta, Indonesia. The primary data for semi-structured, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions were collected from managers, employees, and clients at selected agencies. These methods were selected because they allow us to collect a wide range of individual reflections and collective experiences around sustainability.

The study's sampling strategy involves purposive sampling, selecting agencies and participants that can provide relevant and rich data. The sample will include 10–15

advertising agencies for interviews and 3–5 focus groups, each consisting of 6–8 participants. This approach ensures that a diverse range of perspectives and experiences are captured.

These will be conducted via interviews or focus groups to obtain a sense of financial resilience, client relationships and environmental initiatives. The interviews will be complemented by secondary data such as internal reports and marketing materials (if any), which again can help in profiling these agencies' operational sustainability practices.

All data obtained will be transcribed and analysed using thematic analysis. The following will be coded from interviews and focus groups, where challenges and best practices for sustainability in advertising, similar to those of the title page, would highlight the themes.

It will be informed consent; data anonymisation will be used to maintain confidentiality. Background: The ethics review board will obtain ethical approval to preserve ethical standards throughout the research process.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The qualitative analysis of the interviews and focus group discussions revealed several key themes related to the sustainability of advertising agencies in Jakarta. These themes include the impact of digital disruption, the importance of innovation, the role of client relationships, and the challenges of maintaining financial stability.

1. **Impact of Digital Disruption.** Participants argued that digital technologies have fundamentally changed advertising landscapes. Agencies said that the set-up costs of new technology and training to use digital platforms were costly.
2. **Importance of Innovation.** Advertising agencies began to prioritise the sustainability of their business through innovation. Moving to data-driven marketing and creative digital solutions, Agencies that employed innovative practices improved client retention and grew the business. In an era where market dynamics are rapidly changing, continuous innovation is advantageous and critical for agencies looking to succeed in this environment.
3. **Role of Client Relationships.** Robust customer relationships were viewed as indispensable for longevity. The result was more stable revenue streams as agencies were thus incentivised to prioritise long-term relationships with successful affiliates. All they mentioned as they researched the relationships served up to them was that we do an outstanding job with trust and communication, which our clients often say helps us get additional business or be recommended repeatedly.
4. **Obstacles to Viable Financial Stability.** Many advertising agencies in Jakarta are still struggling to be financially stable. Participants mentioned that changing client budgets and economic uncertainty affected the flow of cash and profitability.

The findings of this study align with existing literature on the sustainability of advertising agencies in emerging economies. The impact of digital disruption has been widely documented, with studies highlighting the need for agencies to adopt new technologies and business models to remain competitive¹. This study confirms that digital disruption is a critical challenge for agencies in Jakarta, necessitating ongoing investment in digital capabilities.

CONCLUSION

The findings highlight that digital disruption is a significant challenge for advertising agencies, necessitating continuous investment in technology and training. Innovation is crucial for staying relevant and competitive, with agencies that embrace creative and data-driven approaches reporting better outcomes. Strong client relationships are essential for stability, emphasising the importance of trust and effective communication. Financial stability remains a challenge, particularly in the volatile economic environment of emerging markets like Jakarta. Agencies with diversified services and a broad client base tend to be more resilient.

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