

# PREPARATION OF REGIONAL STRATEGIES AND TOOLBOX FOR BUSINESS SUCCESSION

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Final versions of regional strategies for the  
introduction and advancement of business  
succession

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1<sup>st</sup> Version  
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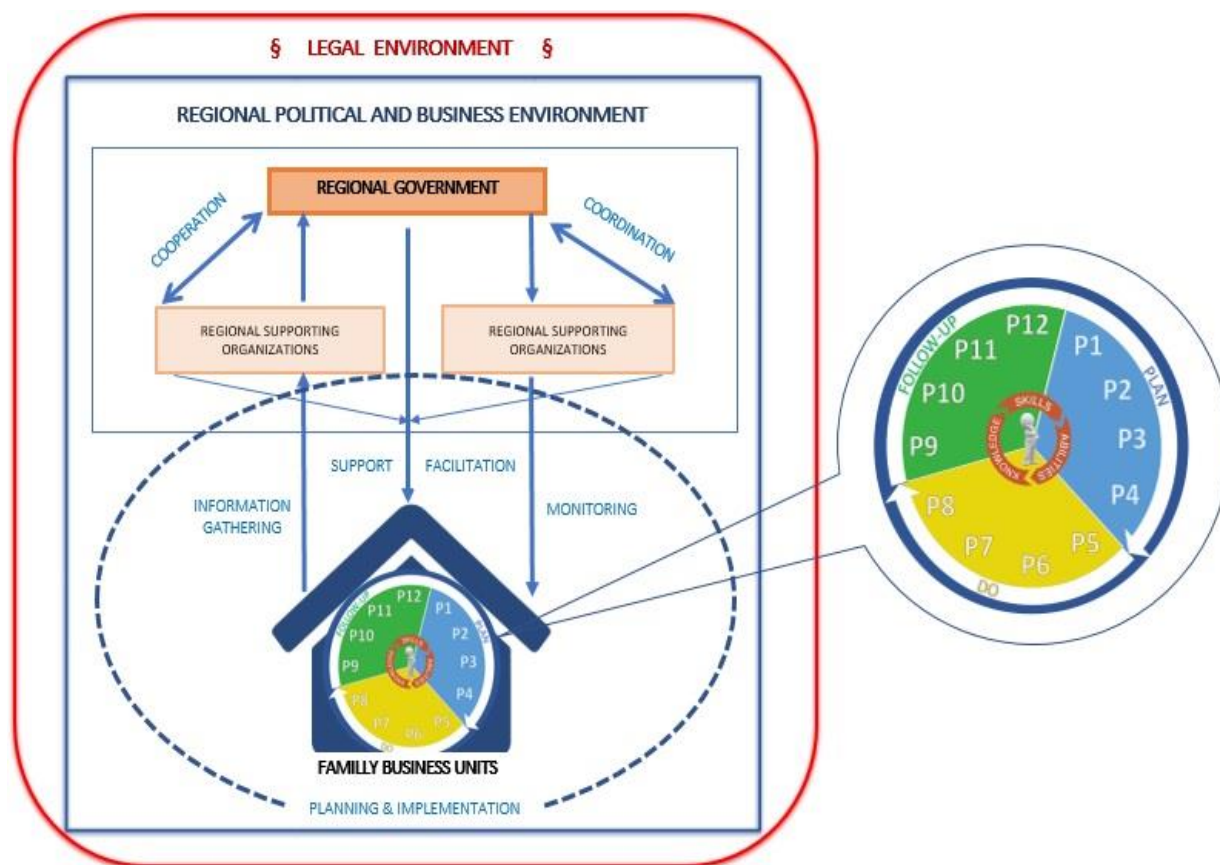


## Introduction

This document is the final version of the regional business succession strategy for the South Bohemia Region, Czech Republic. The main purpose of the document is to serve as a guide for public authorities for introduction and enhancement of business succession process.

The core and internal logic of the strategy is based on the following scheme which integrates the main components of the strategy from the point of view of the regional authorities: (a) the external macro-environment, (b) the external micro-environment, (c) the regional authorities, (d) the family business units, (e) the strategic tasks aiming at support of the FBUs.

### The Strategy Fundamental Scheme



The **macro-environment** consists of the general legislative acts (laws & regulations) which directly or indirectly influence the regional authorities, such as the regional government and the non-profit supporting organizations, and their activities aimed at forming the regional political and business environment and supporting the FBUs. The **micro-environment** is represented by the family business units (FBUs) and the business succession process (BSP) in a form of the Family Business Succession Clock (FBSC).

The FBSC divides the **process** of business succession into 12 phases in 3 quadrants: Plan - Do - Follow-up. These phases are derived from general business succession models, and considered to be vital for a success of the process of family-business handover. Moreover, it incorporates the **resources** which are understood as the business owner's specific management skills & abilities needed for handling the business succession process.



**The internal environment** consists of the various regional authorities, such as the regional government and the non-profit supporting organizations, which form the regional political and business environment and support the FBUs in their activities. The key supporting activities of the public authorities have a form of the strategic tasks.

Following such framework, the strategy consists of the following main parts:

1. External analysis
2. Internal analysis
3. Strategic objectives
4. Strategic tasks



## External Analysis

### Macro-environment: The Legal Requirements

The legal requirements represent relatively broad macro-environment influencing the regional authorities and their supporting activities. As the following table shows, the macro-environment consists of various legislative acts which somehow create the general legal framework.

Czech Republic	
Legislative Act	Validity
Civil Code Zákon občanský zákoník <a href="https://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2012-89">https://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2012-89</a>	2012
Government Resolution on Family Business in the Czech Republic Usnesení Vlády ČR ze dne 13.5.2019 o vymezení rodinného podniku v ČR <a href="https://apps.odok.cz/attachment/-/down/RCIABCCDP8E7">https://apps.odok.cz/attachment/-/down/RCIABCCDP8E7</a>	2019
Law of the Czech National Council on the Czech Chamber of Commerce and the Czech Chamber of Agriculture Zákon České národní rady o Hospodářské komoře České republiky a Agrární komoře České republiky <a href="https://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1992-301">https://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1992-301</a>	1992
Law on Commercial Companies and Cooperative Society Zákon o obchodních společnostech a družstvech (zákon o obchodních korporacích) <a href="https://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2012-90">https://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2012-90</a>	2012
Law on Support of Regional Development Zákon o podpoře regionálního rozvoje <a href="https://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2000-248">https://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2000-248</a>	2000

### Micro-environment: The Business Succession Process in the FBUs

The micro-environment consists of the family business units in which the business succession process is realized. This part is aimed at the process-based analysis and the resource-based analysis. The process-based analysis elaborates 12 phases of the FBSC into detail. The resource-based analysis examines the business owner's management skills & abilities needed for handling the business succession process.

#### Planning Phase

This phase of the FBSC includes the activities which help business owner to prepare the business succession process and unfreeze a change in business leadership. **The following table briefly describes 4 phases (processes) which are vital for successful planning of the family-business handover.**

Phase Description	Phase Result	Time
P1 Setting main expectation and goals	Clear evidence about preferable state of the business succession process	5 %
P2 Business analysis & communication	Assessment of the internal environment readiness for the business succession process	10 %
P3 Stakeholder analysis & communication	Assessment of the external environment readiness for the business succession process	10 %
P4 Identification of the business succession gap	Identification of the gap between preferable state and the environment readiness	5 %

As the planning process is goal-oriented by its nature, the first step of the planning phase must lie in setting main expectation and goals of the business owner. He/she should take into consideration his/her own motivation to the family-business handover, and set the expected results of the BSP. After that, the set of clear and SMART goals related to the BSP has to follow. Although this phase should not take long, it must not be omitted. It is the only way how the business owner can get a clear picture about preferable state of the business succession process.



The business owner should briefly analyze a readiness of the internal and external environment for the BSP after this opening stage. He/she must confront his/her goals and expectations with business reality of his/her family-business and expectations of its stakeholders. The vital part of this stage lies in communication with all internal and external stakeholders. They must have solid and up-to-date information about the business succession process and have a chance to express their point of view at the same time. The business owner should take the results into consideration carefully and be ready to make some alterations to his/her own goals and expectations.

The last step consists of an identification of the business succession gap. This term can be understood as the gap between business owner's preferable state (P1) and the business environment readiness for a change in business leadership (P2 and P3). It is worth to formalize the gap in a brief written form and think about its roots and weight. This process should help the business owner to set the right steps of the following stages focusing on seeking the best possible successor.

**The following table contains seven management skills & abilities (resources) which are considered to be vital for the planning phase of the FBSC.** The resources are sorted based on an opinion of the business owners who were involved in a survey. The survey had a form of in-depth interviews covering owners from different-size family business units. The respondents evaluated the resources on seven-points scale in a range of "extremely useful" (7) to "extremely useless" (1).

Resources	Average	Median
Communication & negotiation	6,25	6,50
Analyzing	5,75	6,00
Forecasting	4,50	4,00
Logical thinking	3,75	4,00
Critical thinking	3,00	2,50
Diplomacy	2,75	2,50
Goal orientation	2,00	2,00

If we take a look at the average scores, we can distinguish the category of key abilities needed for the planning phase: (a) communication & negotiation skills (soft skills), (b) analyzing & forecasting (hard skills). This combination fits the planning phase purpose which should help the business owner to prepare the business succession process and unfreeze a change in business leadership. The communication & negotiation skills are vital for communication with all internal and external stakeholders. However, the majority of the process requires rather hard skills consisting of analyzing the current situation and predicting the nearest future. Two more hard skills, such as logical and critical thinking, are considered to be useful in this phase. The business owner should use these skills when thinking about his/her goals and expectations, and also in time of identification of the business succession gap.

In addition, the survey was focused on some possible failures the business owner must be aware of when going through the business succession process. He/she must be aware of **the following possible failures** causing him/her some difficulties during the planning phase of the business succession process:

- subjective based business & stakeholder analysis
- inappropriate communication of the change
- unrealistic expectations & unattainable goals

## Realization Phase

This phase of the FBSC includes the activities which help the business owner to perform the business succession process and realize a change in business leadership. **The following table briefly describes 4 phases (processes) which are vital for successful realization of the family-business handover.**



Phase Description		Phase Result	Time
P5	Setting successor's preferable profile	Identification of successor's characteristics needed for closing the business succession gap	5 %
P6	Successor selection	Identification of the most promising successor capable of closing the business succession gap	5 %
P7	Successor training	Improvement of successor profile to be vital in closing the business succession gap	25 %
P8	Successor implementation	Change in business leadership from the business owner to the successor	5 %

The core of the realization phase lies in implementation of the successor in a way which leads to closing the business succession gap. After analyzing the gap, the business owner has to think about the successor's preferable profile. He/she needs to identify the key successor's personal and business characteristics which meet not only his/her expectation, but also the business reality. In such a way the business owner defines a set of criteria for successor selection. Although the selection process has many forms, all of them have to lead to identification of the most promising successor capable of closing the business succession gap. This rather demanding approach should minimize some future conflicts between new owner and various groups of internal and external stakeholders, and maximize success of the family-business handover at the same time.

It is evident that the previous steps have direct link to the results of the planning phase. The next steps are focused on realization of the business succession process. The most time-demanding stage is successor training. From the point of view of the FBSC logic, the training process must be aimed at improvement of the successor profile to be vital in closing the business succession gap. The business owner should help the successor in adaptation process and develop all successor's characteristics which were the key for his/her selection. This stage is a period of time when the business owner is slowly leaving the business and the successor is taking over it. The final successor implementation in the business is the last step of the realization phase. The successor should have all necessary skills and knowledge to run the business solely in this time. The owner leaves the family-business and hands it over to the successor in a role of the new owner of the business.

**The following table contains the management skills & abilities (resources) which are considered to be useful for the realization phase of the FBSC.**

Resources	Average	Median
Motivation	5,50	5,50
Communication & negotiation	5,00	6,00
Organizing	4,50	4,00
Decision-making	4,50	4,50
Critical thinking	3,50	3,50
Empathy	2,75	2,50
Self-discipline	2,25	2,00

The abilities and skills needed for this phase of the FBSC can be sorted into the soft skills and the hard skills categories as in the previous case. The soft skills - motivation, communication, negotiation - play the main role from the point of view of the respondents. They consider these skills useful mainly during the training process and the process of successor implementation. These processes require intensive communication between the business owner and the successor on daily basis. Moreover, the successor must be assured of handling the business succession process. The hard skills - organizing and decision-making - are vital for this phase as well. The owner uses his/her organization skills during the whole phase with more emphasis on the process of successor implementation. The phase of setting successor's preferable profile and subsequent successor selection are based on decision-making theory. Good owner's ability for decision-making is needed for this phase and it is logically considered as useful by the respondents.



The business owner must be aware of **the following possible failures** causing him/her some difficulties during the realization phase:

- self-projection to successor’s profile
- inappropriate successor’s training
- excessive demands on successor’s profile
- lack of confidence
- emotional based selection of successor
- lack of constructive feedback
- influence peddling

### Closing Phase

This phase of the FBSC includes the activities which help the business owner to fix the business succession process and refreeze a change in business leadership. **The following table briefly describes 4 phases (processes) which are vital for successful closing of the family-business handover.**

Phase Description		Phase Result	Time
P9	Legal ensuring of the business succession process	Set of legal instruments fixing a change in business leadership	5 %
P10	Setting a new role for successor	Setting of new relations between the owner and the successor within the business succession process	5 %
P11	Successor counseling	Consultation oriented towards an improvement in adaptation process	10 %
P12	Stakeholders counseling	Consultation oriented towards an improvement in adaptation process	10 %

In spite of the fact that the successor has already run the business, the business succession process should not end in this time. It is quite important for both the business owner and the successor to fix the process of a change in business leadership. The formal way how to fix the process is its legal ensuring. The form of legal ensuring is dependent on particular national legal system. However, the existence of some legal instruments related to the business succession process is highly probable in all countries. The legal ensuring not only crowns the family-business handover by law, it prevents some possible conflicts between the business owner and the successor in future. Moreover, the conflicts can be prevented by proper setting of a new role for the business owner too. This informal way of fixing the business succession process creates new relations between the owner and the successor for future. It is important to clearly set their relationship and define some framework or boundaries to prevent an influence peddling from owner’s side.

The last two steps of the closing phase are focused on owner’s counseling towards the successor and business stakeholders. The extent of counseling activities depends on the previous step, i.e. owner’s new role. Nevertheless, there is a high chance that some informal consultations oriented towards the adaptation process significantly smooth the path for the successor. That is why the counseling activities are strongly encouraged although they represent additional strain for the business owner.

**The following table contains the management skills & abilities (resources) which are considered to be useful for the closing phase of the FBSC.**





Resources	Average	Median
Communication & negotiation	6,50	7,00
Awareness of applicable laws	5,00	4,50
Organizing	4,25	5,00
Empathy	3,50	3,50
Self-discipline	3,25	3,00
Delivering effective feedback	3,00	2,50
Mentoring	2,50	2,50

It is evident that the communication and negotiation skills dominate. The respondents see their importance primarily in the phase of successor and stakeholders counseling. They stress a need of in-depth communication during these phases and consider it as a master “umbrella” for subsequent skills of mentoring and delivering effective feedback. The awareness of applicable law is a special skill of the closing phase. The respondents find this skill very useful when making legal ensuring of the business succession process. The organizational skills can be considered as the key skills due to their high average score. However, the respondents’ evaluation varies a lot in this case. Their evaluation is dependent on their experience with the process of setting a new role for the business owner during which the skills are supposed to be useful. Some respondents were able to find a new role for the owner relatively easy without any requirements on their organizational skills. Some of them had an opposite experience causing a high demand on their organizational skills.

Once again, there might be **some possible failures** causing the business owner troubles during the closing phase:

- negligence of the mandatory legal acts
- putting too much pressure on the successor and business stakeholders
- breaking new successor’s role
- offensive way of the counseling process



## Internal Analysis

The regional authorities can be considered as the subjects of the internal environment directly influencing the FBUs and the business succession process. Although their number, scope and activities differ significantly in every region, we can distinguish two broad categories: (a) the regional governments and (b) the non-profit supporting organizations.

The following table contains **basic information about the regional authorities** which are allocated in the South Bohemia Region. The organizations are subject of the follow-up analysis. Its aim is to map their supporting activities and assess how intensively the activities cover the business succession process, and help the FBUs to overcome their issues at the same time.

Czech Republic: South Bohemia Region	
<b>Regional Government</b>	
Regional Authority of the South Bohemian Region <a href="http://www.kraj-jihocesky.cz">www.kraj-jihocesky.cz</a>	
<b>Regional Supporting Organizations</b>	
<b>CzechInvest South Bohemia Region Office</b> <a href="https://www.czechinvest.org">https://www.czechinvest.org</a>	CzechInvest promotes the Czech Republic abroad as a suitable destination for investments. It contributes to the development of domestic firms, Czech and foreign investors and the business environment as a whole: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mediation of contact with state administrative bodies and local authorities</li> <li>• Partnering with entities in the research and development and academic spheres</li> <li>• Assistance for the development of innovative start-up firms by means of the agency's programs</li> <li>• Advises and supports existing and new entrepreneurs and foreign investors in the Czech Republic, supports innovations, startups, science and research, has its own financial support programs</li> </ul>
<b>South Bohemian Chamber of Commerce</b> <a href="https://www.jhk.cz">https://www.jhk.cz</a>	The South Bohemian Chamber of Commerce cultivates the area of business: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It gives economic advice to entrepreneurs</li> <li>• It lobbies for the development of business areas</li> <li>• It observes site of the central administrative authorities</li> <li>• It observes a draft law</li> </ul>
<b>South Bohemian Science and Technology Park</b> <a href="http://www.jvtp.cz">www.jvtp.cz</a>	South Bohemian Science and Technology Park (JVTP) was founded by the South Bohemian Region in 2008 with the aim to support intensity, quality and speed of spreading the innovation and technology transfer to the regional economy. Mission and purpose of JVTP is to support entrepreneurship in the region. JVTP in the new building offers environment in a form of equipped laboratories, offices, seminar rooms or technology halls, and also provides to settled enterprises all what they need for their activities. Service of JVTP are preparation of business plans and studies, assistance to preparation of research and developmental projects or financial plans. Another provided service is a grant consultancy including framework program, facilitation to academia-business cooperation or monitoring of new research findings and technology trends. Part of the service is the assistance to ensuring intellectual property rights protection. Thanks to the project "Enter Transfer" JVTP will have the clear strategy of succession in business firms which will also be part of the new Program of Regional Development. On the base of this strategy the team of JVTP specialists will be able to provide business firms with advisory services.

### Activities of the Regional Government

The aim of the survey is to map how intensively the regional government pays attention to specific problems of the family business units when forming general economic environment in the region.

#### I. General knowledge about the family business units in the region

Do you know how many family business units operate in your region? Do you have any information about their size and field of their business activity?	
Assessment	Comment
No	The government has no information about regional FBUs. However, the information is gathered by government's agency - the South Bohemian Science and Technology Park.
Do you know what are the main problems the family business units are facing with? Could you name some examples of the most significant problems?	
Assessment	Comment
Partially	The main problems: absence of any legal framework for family businesses or for family business succession



## II. Strategy for development of the family business units in the region

Are the specific issues of the family-owned business incorporated in the strategy of (economic) development of your region?	
Assessment	Comment
No	The Regional Development Program of the South Bohemia Region just mentions a general need to support family businesses.
Do you have any specific (formal) strategy for development of the family-owned business in your region? If so, could you name it?	
Assessment	Comment
No	There is no specific strategy for the development of family businesses in the region. There is only a special section for family entrepreneurship on the regional portal "Podpora podnikání".
Is there any department / organization / unit which is responsible for implementation of the strategy for development of the family-owned business in your region?	
Assessment	Comment
No	Development of the business environment in the region is generally handled by the Regional Development Department. It cooperates with government's organization (JVTP) and other thematic organizations in the region.

## III. Support of the family business units in the region

Do you (regularly) realize any activities / projects aimed at support of the family-owned business?	
Assessment	Comment
Yes	Activities: administration of the web portal "Podpora podnikání", participation in regional family business conference
Do you (regularly) offer your supporting activities (projects) to family business owners? How do you communicate your supporting activities?	
Assessment	Comment
Yes	Communication: direct communication through JVTP, communication with other organizations in the region, websites of the regional government, web portal "Podpora podnikání", participation in conferences, seminars
Do you have some key future intentions in the sphere of support of family-owned business in your region?	
Assessment	Comment
Yes	Elaboration of "Ten recommendation for business development" stipulated by the Czech government to specific measures and actions which will be applicable in the South Bohemia Region.

## Summary

The results indicate that the situation in the South Bohemia Region is not very positive in terms of government knowledge about the FBUs' number, size and field of their business activity. The awareness of the main problems the family business units is limited. The government is aware of the absence of any legal framework for family businesses or for family business succession which is considered to be a main issue for the FBUs.

The issues of the FBUs are covered by the regional development strategy only in a very limited way as a part of a general support of the regional business environment. Unfortunately, there is neither specific development strategy fully devoted to FBUs nor some department / organization responsible for the development of the FBUs in the South Bohemia Region.

Despite the above mentioned facts, the regional government realizes some supporting activities through the web portal "Business support" which serves as one of the main communication tools at the same time. The next communication channels consist of mail or face-to-face communication and official websites of the regional government.

The key government's intention in the near future is the elaboration of the Czech government recommendations how to handle the business development to specific measures and actions which can be applied in the South Bohemia Region.

## Activities of the Regional Supporting Organizations

The primary aim of the survey is to map what kind of support the regional organizations provide to family-business owners during the business succession process. The secondary aim is to identify problems the FBUs and supporting organizations are facing with. The respondents of the survey are the representatives of the supporting organizations described in the micro-environment analysis.



## I. Support of the family business units in the region

The questions below are focused on activities that can help family-business owners within the business succession process (BSP). Each question is focused on a support of specific management skill & ability which the successors identified as useful for the BSP. The activities are ranked on a scale which indicates how the respondents perceive a level of satisfaction of the clients, i.e. family-business owners, with the particular supporting activity. Scale range: 1 = the lowest level of satisfaction, 5 = the highest level of satisfaction, NU = not used.

Supporting Activities / Regions	Q1	Q2	Q3	Average
<b>1. Do you promote legal knowledge of family-business owners related to the BSP?</b>				
Through the organization of educational events	5	5	5	5,0
By ensuring the offer of educational events of other entities	5	5	5	5,0
By our own consulting activities	NU	4	3	3,5
By ensuring the consulting activities of other entities	NU	4	4	4,0
By providing continuous information support	5	4	3	4,0
<b>2. Do you promote communication skills of family-business owners related to the BSP?</b>				
Through the organization of educational events	5	4	5	4,7
By ensuring the offer of educational events of other entities	5	4	5	4,7
By our own consulting activities	NU	3	3	3,0
By ensuring the consulting activities of other entities	NU	4	4	4,0
By providing continuous information support	NU	3	3	3,0
<b>3. Do you promote motivation skills of family-business owner related to the BSP?</b>				
Through the organization of educational events	5	4	5	4,7
By ensuring the offer of educational events of other entities	5	4	5	4,7
By our own consulting activities	NU	4	3	3,5
By ensuring the consulting activities of other entities	NU	4	4	4,0
By providing continuous information support	NU	3	3	3,0
<b>4. Do you promote analytical skills of family-business owners related to the BSP?</b>				
Through the organization of educational events	5	4	5	4,7
By ensuring the offer of educational events of other entities	5	4	5	4,7
By our own consulting activities	NU	4	3	3,5
By ensuring the consulting activities of other entities	NU	4	4	4,0
By providing continuous information support	NU	3	3	3,0
<b>5. Do you promote organization skills of family-business owners related to the BSP?</b>				
Through the organization of educational events	5	3	5	4,3
By ensuring the offer of educational events of other entities	5	3	5	4,3
By our own consulting activities	NU	2	3	2,5
By ensuring the consulting activities of other entities	NU	4	4	4,0
By providing continuous information support	NU	4	3	3,5
<b>6. Do you promote decision-making skills of family-business owners related to the BSP?</b>				
Through the organization of educational events	5	3	5	4,3
By ensuring the offer of educational events of other entities	5	3	5	4,3
By our own consulting activities	NU	2	3	2,5
By ensuring the consulting activities of other entities	NU	3	4	3,5
By providing continuous information support	NU	3	3	3,0

Do you provide any other supporting activities to family-business owners which should help them with handling of the business succession process?	
Q1	In addition to the above (organizing educational events), we are not currently engaged in other activities in this context.
Q2	We are partners of the international project ENTER-transfer; within which we are preparing an online tool to support the process of corporate succession. At the same time, we monitor activities related to the topic of family business and corporate succession in and outside the region, participate in family business and corporate succession events, cooperate with other entities in the region, organize seminars for family businesses and representatives of public organizations.
Q3	We offer annual meetings of family companies in November. Speakers include renowned law offices, tax specialists, recruitment agencies, university representatives and partner organizations.



## II. Problems of the family business units in the region

Do you know what are the main problems the family business units are facing with? Could you name some examples of the most significant problems?	
Q1	Permanent influence of the previous owner. Frequent conflicts. Younger family members are not interested or have sufficient competencies to manage the company. Influence on extended family. Increased risk of personal bankruptcy in case of business failure.
Q2	61.7 % of family businesses in the Czech Republic are now in the first generation replacement phase, 70 % of Czech family businesses have no succession plan, 87.8 % of family businesses are fully in charge of the original founder. Entrepreneurs who started their business after 1989 are now in retirement age, this is the first generation in the post-revolution period, and companies in the Czech Republic have lack previous experience in handing over the company to the successor. The owners are faced with a number of problems - their offspring are not ready or do not want to take over the company, or they want to, but they have a different opinion on the company management, and it brings number of disagreements. There is no methodological support for owners and successors of family businesses. At the same time, there is no legislative support for family business, which presents certain specifics.
Q3	We are in a situation where the owners of companies that were established in the 1990s are getting into retirement age. They are looking for ways to hand over the company. As their children grew up in other socio-economic conditions, their education and work experience do not coincide with the focus of the family business (eg. smaller craft firms). Regarding general problems, companies in the Czech Republic encounter mainly a shortage of workers.

### Summary

The issue of family-business handover is quite well reflected by the supporting organizations in the South Bohemia Region. The results of the survey show that their activities cover almost all the key management skills & abilities which have been identified as useful for the business succession process. The various educational events and consulting activities represent the most popular tools for supporting the FBUs in developing the management skills & abilities. The other supporting activities are provided as well. However, their frequency is dependent on the supporting organization's scope. The supporting organizations also provide rather general supporting activities above the scope of management skills & abilities development such as special purpose meetings, sharing good practices, reports and studies carried out on family businesses etc.

The average quality scale oscillates between 5 points and 2,5 points. We can find a relatively high number of activities with the below-average scores. The lowest level of satisfaction can be found in the case of the consulting activities and in providing continuous information support. The below-average scores are clearly visible in promoting the decision-making and organization skills.

The supporting organizations perceive the problems of the FBUs in the South Bohemia Region. They are aware of the following main problems: (a) handling the business succession process, (b) lack of experienced and loyal staff, (c) small FBUs support, and (d) higher level of bureaucracy connected with the FBUs' business activities.



## Strategic Objectives

The following part describes **the strategic objectives** which are derived from the analytical part of the strategy. They can be interpreted as the main areas to which the regional governments have to pay their attention. Each strategic objective reacts on analytical information summarized in the Analytic Overview. The objectives are analyzed by the simplified version of **Force-Field Analysis**. The core of the analysis lies in identification of the factors positively (**driving forces**) or negatively (**restraining forces**) influencing a possibility to reach the strategic objectives.

### Analytic Overview

The regional government hardly recognizes specifics of the FBUs and tend to overlook their specific problems when forming general economic and business environment in the region. There is minimal or fragmental knowledge about the FBUs' activities in the region and their specific business problems. Regional government have rather partial or general information which often corresponds to the problems of the SMEs. Nevertheless, the regional supporting organizations perceive the problems of the FBUs. They are mostly aware of the general business problems and partially of the issues related to the business succession process. This is why some of the most significant issues can be identified: (a) handling the business succession process, (b) lack of experienced with the business succession process and loyal staff, (c) small FBUs support, and (d) higher level of bureaucracy connected with the FBUs' business activities.

The issues of the FBUs have very limited strategic attention from the side of the regional government in the South Bohemia Region. There is neither specific development strategy fully devoted to FBUs nor some department / organization responsible for implementation of a strategy and coordination of the supporting activities. Nevertheless, the regional government declares some supporting activities aimed at the FBUs/SMEs. The key BSP management skills & abilities are supported by all kind of supporting activities. Nevertheless, some supporting activities show just the average or below-average results. Unfortunately, we cannot identify almost any supporting activities above the scope of management skills & abilities yet. The FBUs are informed about the activities mostly via online communication tools.

### Strategic Objectives

The objectives are analyzed by the **Force-Field Analysis**. The core of the analysis lies in identification of the factors positively (**driving forces**) or negatively (**restraining forces**) influencing a possibility to reach the strategic objectives. The following tables contain result of the Force-Field Analysis for all partner regions. They include the various driving and restraining forces having an impact on the strategic objectives fulfilment. Moreover, the tables include two variables: (a) **Rate of Impact** (RI - the intensity of the force's impact on reaching the strategic objective), and (b) **Need to Improve** (NI - the need to improve the current state of the restraining force and thus to reduce its negative impact).

The evaluation is made by the following scale: very low (1) - low (2) - strong (3) - very strong (4). The mark (-) indicates the force which is considered not to be relevant in particular region.

#### Strategic objective 1: Monitoring the FBUs' activities

Driving Forces	RI	Restraining Forces	RI	NI
Precise specification of the FBUs in any legislative act	3	Insufficient financial and human resources for monitoring activities	-	-
Cooperation with any regional entity in monitoring activities	2	Lack of any valid statistics or information about the FBUs' activities	3	3
Existence of any work position responsible for monitoring activities	-	Poor-quality cooperation between the regional government and other regional entities	4	4
High-quality information sharing between the FBUs and the regional government	3	FBUs unwillingness to share information with regional government	-	-



### Strategic objective 2: Developing a plan aimed at overcoming the main issues of the FBUs

Driving Forces	RI	Restraining Forces	RI	NI
Existence of any manual describing recommended structure and content of the plan	3	Insufficient financial and human resources for developing the plan	-	-
Existence of any database of good practices how to help the FBUs to overcome their issues	3	Lack of solid information about the FBUs and their issues needed for developing the plan	-	-
Existence of solid information about the FBUs and their issues needed for developing the plan	3	Poor-quality cooperation between the regional government and the FBUs in solving FBUs' issues	-	-
Well-established participatory planning - involving various regional entities to planning	-	FBUs unwillingness to share information with regional government	-	-

### Strategic objective 3: Supporting the FBUs in their business activities

Driving Forces	RI	Restraining Forces	RI	NI
Existence of any plan defining preferable structure of supporting activities	-	Legislative restriction of direct support of the FBUs' business activities	-	-
Availability of financial and human resources needed for supporting activities	-	Insufficient financial and human resources for supporting activities	-	-
Existence of solid information flow between the regional government and the FBUs	3	High level of bureaucracy related to supporting activities	3	3
High-quality cooperation between the regional government and the RSOs in supporting the FBUs	-	Poor-quality cooperation between the regional government and the RSOs in supporting the FBUs	3	3

### Strategic objective 4: Facilitating the FBUs in the business succession process

Driving Forces	RI	Restraining Forces	RI	NI
Existence of any manual describing recommended facilitating activities	3	Lack of information about the BSP and its typical pitfalls	-	-
Existence of any database of good practices how to help the FBUs to provide the BSP	3	Lack of information about the FBUs' future intentions in the BSP	-	-
Availability of skilled human resources needed for facilitating activities	-	Underestimation of the BSP's importance for sustainable development of the FBUs	-	-
High-quality cooperation between the regional government and the RSOs in facilitating the FBUs	3	Poor-quality cooperation between the regional government and the RSOs in facilitating the FBUs	3	3

### Strategic objective 5: Providing coordination of the supporting / facilitating activities

Driving Forces	RI	Restraining Forces	RI	NI
Involvement of coordination activities in the plan for the FBUs development	-	Insufficient financial and human resources for coordination activities	-	-
Existence of any public entity suitable for providing coordination activities	2	Absence of any formal specification of responsibility for coordination activities	-	-
Availability of financial and human resources needed for coordination activities	-	Lack of previous experiences with such coordination activities	-	-
High-quality relationship between the regional government and the FBUs / RSOs	2	Poor-quality cooperation between the regional government and the FBUs / RSOs	3	3



## Strategic Tasks

The following strategic tasks reflect the Analytic Overview and the results of the Force-Field Analysis. They represent the main tasks for the regional government which have to be accomplished to meet the strategic objectives. The tables include the sets of sub-tasks which decompose the particular strategic task. The need of sub-tasks accomplishment is shown via the following indicative color scale: yellow (moderate) - orange (high) - red (severe). In addition, the tables include some good practices from other partner regions which can be used as an inspiration in meeting the strategic tasks.

### Task I: Information Gathering & Monitoring

Sub-tasks	<b>Description / Importance</b>	Yellow	Orange	Red
	Develop a platform for effective information sharing between the regional government and the FBUs			Red
	Motivate the FBUs for sharing information about their BSP intentions and specific business-related issues	Yellow		
	Build an information database enabling to search up-to-date information about the FBUs in a region anytime		Orange	
	Analyze information from the FBUs at regular intervals and monitor their course in cooperation with the RSOs		Orange	
Good Practices	<p><b>Information sharing website</b> Dubrovnik-Neretva Region The website of the Centar za poduzetništvo which enables providing the FBUs relevant information and information gathering from the FBUs at the same time. Thus, the website is a tool for sharing information between the FBUs and regional supporting organization and for creating an up-to-date information database.</p> <p><b>Information database</b> Dubrovnik-Neretva Region Information database which includes up-to-date information about business units in the region and enables to sort the information when searching. The database is updated on regular basis based on the existing databases, as well as information obtained through personal contact with the FBUs.</p> <p><b>Interviews with the representatives of the FBUs</b> Linz-Wels Region Face-to-face interviews with the representatives of the FBUs are strong motivation for the FBUs for sharing information. The interviews enable to obtain “real-life” information about the FBUs issues and gather some examples or good practices about business transfer process. Moreover, they enable to monitor FBUs activities on regular basis.</p> <p><b>Research on family business</b> Presov Region The Slovak Business Agency realizes research studies on family business and its issues in Slovakia. The studies are published on regular basis. The most recent one is called “Barriers of Family Entrepreneurship in Slovakia”.</p>			

### Task II: Planning & Implementation

Sub-tasks	<b>Description / Importance</b>	Yellow	Orange	Red
	Involve the RSOs and FBUs to elaboration of the plan for FBUs development with respect to the principles of participatory planning		Orange	
	Elaborate the plan devoted to FBUs development and support as an integral part of a regional economic /development strategy			Red
	Integrate the issues related to business succession process into the plan	Yellow		
	Establish any unit or appoint any employee which / who will be responsible for activities connected with implementation of the plan	Yellow		
Good Practices	<p><b>The FBUs support as a part of the City Development Plan</b> Mazowiecke Region The Radom City Development Plan provides an in-depth analysis of local economic conditions. The analysis creates a solid basis for targeted support of local business units, the vast majority of which are family businesses.</p> <p><b>Existence of the strategy for SMEs and FBUs support &amp; development</b> Linz-Wels Region The chamber of commerce (WKO) follows The Strategy for SMEs and family businesses Upper Austria 2030 which aims at supporting the SMEs and the family businesses throughout their business life cycle.</p>			





### Task III: Cooperation & Coordination

Sub-tasks	<b>Description / Importance</b>	Yellow	Orange	Red
	Establish any unit or appoint any employee which / who will be responsible for coordination of the supporting / facilitating activities and developing cooperation between regional government and the RSOs	White	White	Red
	Develop a platform for an effective three-way information flow between the RSOs, the regional government and the FBUs	White	Orange	White
	Cooperate with the RSOs in developing the business environment in a way that helps the FBUs to overcome their main issues and handle the BSP at the same time	White	White	Red
	Pay enough attention to RSOs activities and needs, and support them in return for building a mutual trust	Yellow	White	White
Good Practices	<p><b>Joint projects</b> Dubrovnik-Neretva Region Centar za poduzetništvo has long-standing cooperation history with the regional supporting organizations in terms of mutual support and implementation of joint projects. In such a way the Centar cooperates with the RSOs in developing a business environment in a way that helps FBUs to overcome their major issues while addressing BSPs. Thus, in collaboration with the RSOs, it receives timely information relevant to the current situation and business transfer process.</p> <p><b>Cooperation skills training</b> Mazowiecke Region In the vast majority of offices, people are appointed to cooperate and support entrepreneurs. Their superiors willingly send them to the courses that are necessary to improve their skills and develop their knowledge on cooperation and coordination of activities with entrepreneurs. The training courses are organized by recognized experts who invite local government employees to participate.</p> <p><b>Existence of departments responsible for RSOs support &amp; coordination activities</b> Mazowiecke Region The local government supports the Radom Chamber of Industry and Commerce through departments dedicated to entrepreneurs: (1) The Office for the Radom Economic Zone and (2) The Office of Economic Activity and Permits. Having such departments in the structures of local government helps to promote entrepreneurship, solve entrepreneurs' problems, collect necessary data and information about entrepreneurs, and support training opportunities.</p>			



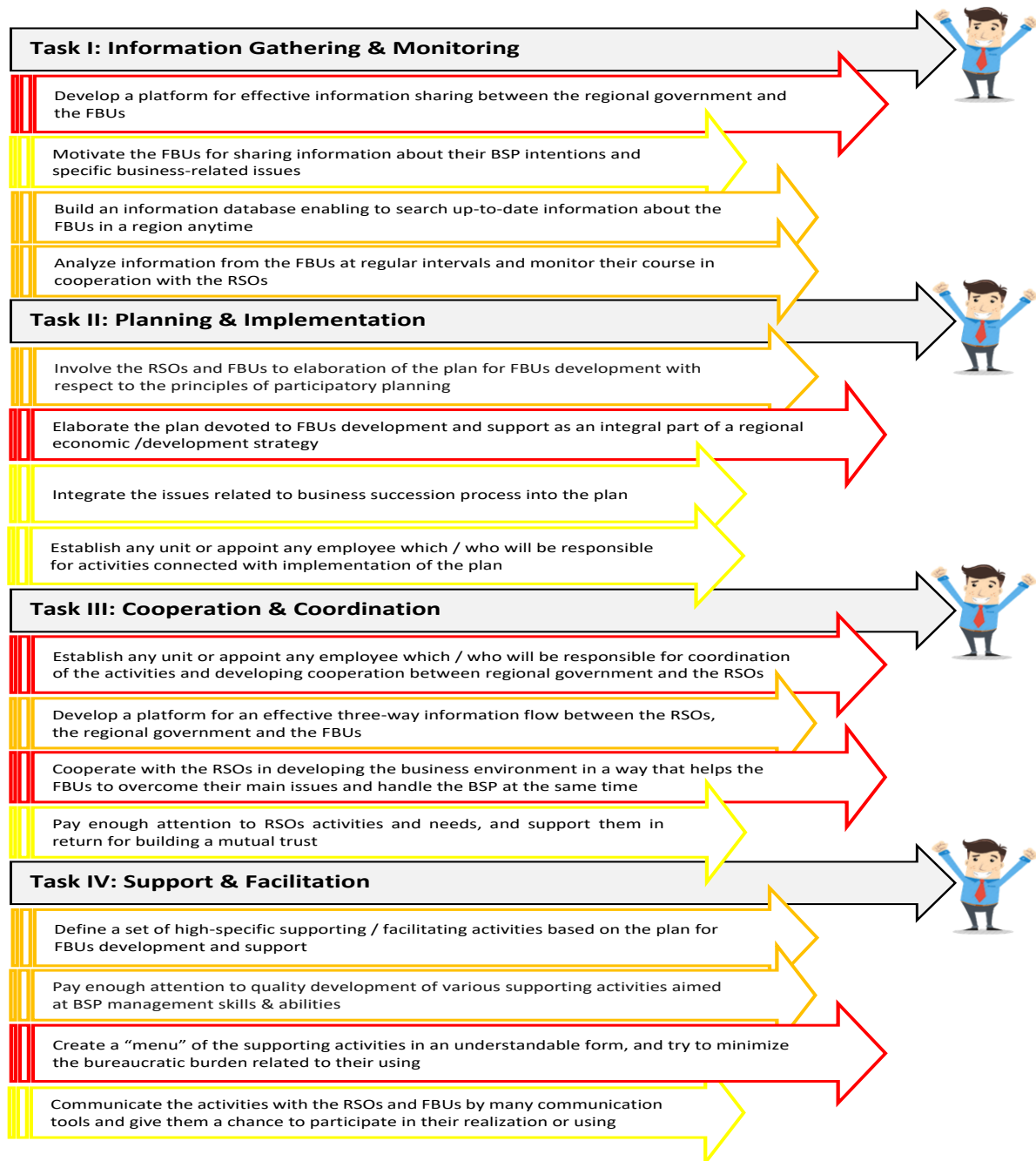
## Task IV: Support & Facilitation

	Description / Importance			
Sub-tasks	Define a set of high-specific supporting / facilitating activities based on the plan for FBUs development and support			
	Pay enough attention to quality development of various supporting activities aimed at BSP management skills & abilities			
	Create a "menu" of the supporting activities in an understandable form, and try to minimize the bureaucratic burden related to their using			
	Communicate the supporting / facilitating activities both with the RSOs and FBUs by various communication tools and give them a chance to participate in their realization or using			
Good Practices	<p>Workshop on planning for SMEs and crafts Dubrovnik-Neretva Region</p> <p>The Centar implements the project "Improving the Competitiveness of SMEs", within which the education activity "Planning and Procedure for Conducting Business Transfers" is realized. The workshop goal is to assist the small and medium-sized business and craft owners in planning business future after their retirement. The participants can discuss the possible ways of business transfer and learn how to choose the best solution for all parties involved in the business succession process.</p>			
	<p>Online communication with the FBUs Dubrovnik-Neretva Region</p> <p>The FBUs or RSOs obtain information through several communication channels. The special emphasize is devoted to active postings on the web sites of Centar and Dubrovnik Neretva County, and Centar's Facebook page, as well as on direct e-mailing through a contact database. Thus, the Centar regularly informs on supporting / facilitation activities and provides RSOs and FBUs with the opportunity to participate in their implementation or use.</p>			
	<p>Tax free period for new business Mazowiecke Region</p> <p>The local government in Radom supports entrepreneurs in various ways, e.g. during the first years of operation the companies are exempted from tax. This type of support encourages establishment of new companies and helps new companies to run their business.</p>			
	<p>Friendly business environment of Random City Mazowiecke Region</p> <p>Thanks to the friendly policy of local authorities, Radom is a city with positive investment climate. High level of entrepreneurship of Random inhabitants together with the friendly policy of the City Hall, as well as well-developed business environment institutions, make Radom a place where the number of micro, small and medium enterprises is steadily increasing.</p>			
	<p>Good practice database Linz-Wels Region</p> <p>The Gründerservice provides an online collection of good practices in a form of testimonials of successors, start-ups and franchise projects, in order to learn about the real experiences with the business succession process: <a href="https://www.gruenderservice.at/site/gruenderservice/testimonials/Testimonials-Archiv.html">https://www.gruenderservice.at/site/gruenderservice/testimonials/Testimonials-Archiv.html</a></p>			
<p>Travel expenses reduction Presov Region</p> <p>The representatives of the family business can attend various conferences, seminars, trade shows and other international events while their travel expenses (transportation, accommodation), and participation fee are fully or partially covered by the Slovak Business Agency.</p>				



## Strategic Tasks Summary

The following comprehensive scheme summarizes the strategic tasks needed for meeting the strategic objectives.



The bullets indicate the main challenges for the South Bohemia Region government in its effort to support the FBUs activities and enhance the business succession process:

1. Develop an effective and productive online information sharing platform between the regional government and the RSOs / FBUs, and connected information database collecting up-to-date data about the FBUs in the region.
2. Gather and analyze information from the FBUs in cooperation with the RSOs on a regular basis.
3. Strengthen the strategic approach to the FBUs development by drawing up a plan devoted to the FBUs development and support as a part of a regional development strategy.



4. Utilize the principles of participatory planning when drawing up the plan devoted to the FBUs development.
5. Improve the assistance to the FBUs by establishing some entity responsible for coordination of the supporting activities and developing cooperation between the regional government and the RSOs.
6. Make the RSOs support more intense following their needs and issues, communicate with the RSOs and the FBUs intensively, and thus help the FBUs to overcome their main issues more effectively.
7. Increase the amount of the supporting activities which precisely react on the FBUs needs and issues, and which cause a minimum bureaucratic burden for the FBUs at the same time.
8. Enrich the variety of the supporting activities for the FBUs with the high-quality educational events aimed at development of BSP management skills & abilities.